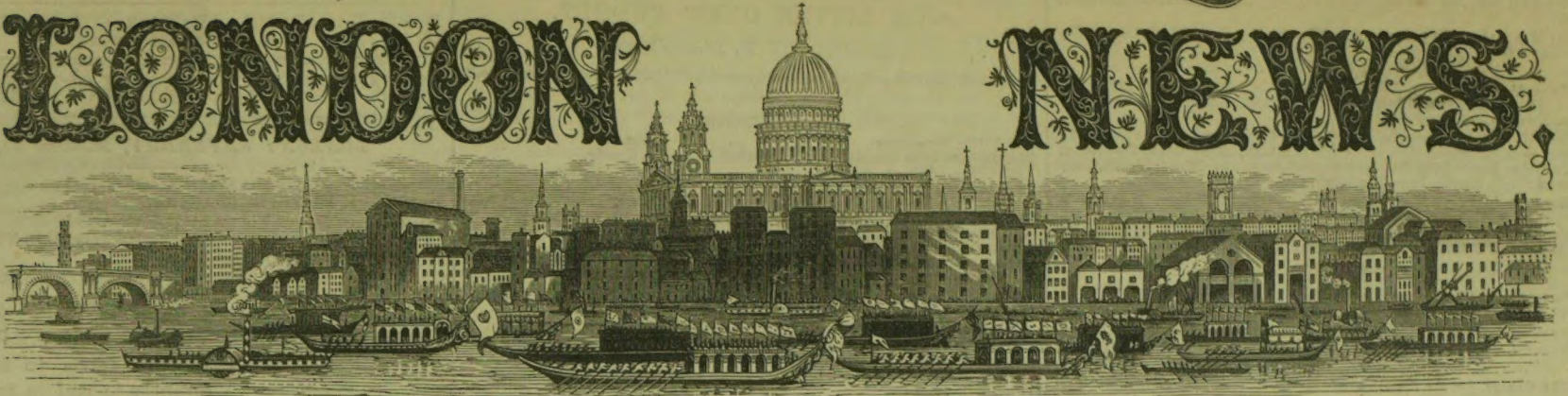


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

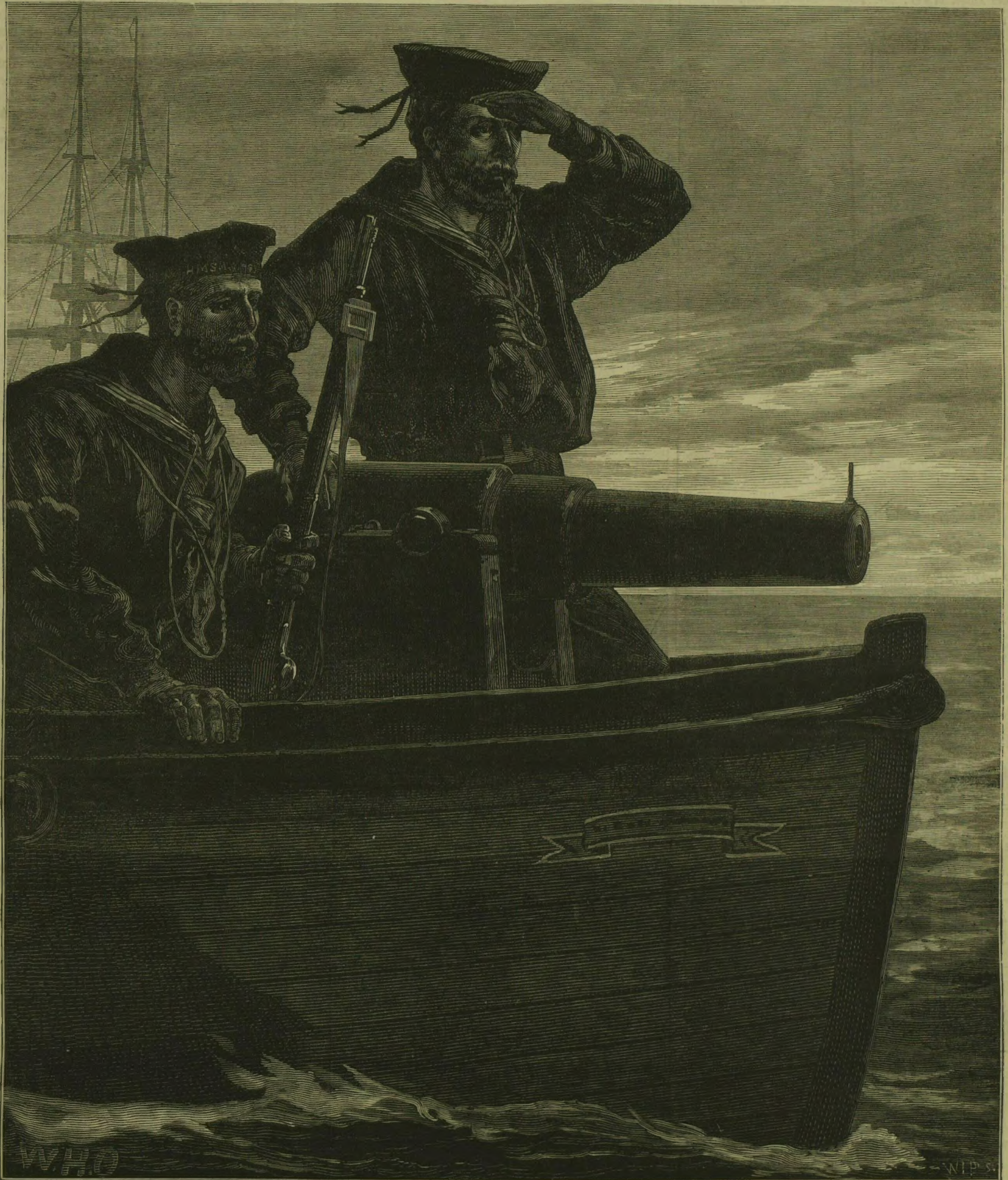


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2022.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA: ON THE LOOK-OUT.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at No. 6, Parson-street, Edinburgh, the wife of H. L. Halliwell, Esq., the Royal Scots, of a daughter, who only survived a short time.

On the 23rd inst., at St. James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Dawney, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Wyesham, near Monmouth, Lady Mackworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 23, at Te Mata, John Holdsworth, of Eccles, Manchester, to Margaret (Maggie), youngest daughter of John and Margaret Chambers, of Te Mata, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

On Jan. 17, at the Congregational Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. W. Thompson, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Foot, L.L.B., Eben John Buchanan, M.L.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Hastie, only daughter of David Mudie, Esq., Tay Bank, Cape Town.

On the 27th inst., at Kensington, Holland John Cotton, M.D., of 8 Sloane-terrace, S.W., only surviving son of the late Charles Cotton, M.D., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, to Eliza Catherine (Lila), eldest daughter of Chester Eardley-Wilmot, of 76, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Lucknow, Francis Dean Morgan, second son of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Stubbs, R.A., aged 9 years.

On the 22nd inst., at Fairlight Hall, Hastings, after forty-eight hours' illness, Thomas Armstrong, aged 63. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

Mid-Lent Sunday. Morning Lessons: Gen. xlii.; Luke v to 17. Evening Lessons, Gen. xliii. or xlv. 2 Cor. iv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. J. Penwick Kitto, Rector of White-chapel; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton; 3 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Pott.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Rose on Farm Work in Harvest, with discussion).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor R. Bentley on the Seed and Germination).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Birks on Modern Geogenies and the Antiquity of Man).

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

New moon, 9.14 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (the Marquis of Tweeddale on the Ornithology of the Philippines, No. 7; papers by Mr. A. G. Butler and M. E. Oustellet).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Grosvenor House, Grand Amateur Concert for the training-ship Clio, in Menai Straits, 3.30 p.m.
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Pavy on Diabetes).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Stephenson on a New Form of Object-Glass).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Seyd on our Wealth in Relation to Imports and Exports, &c.).

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, evening concert at Cromwell House.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
London Hospital, public meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Hospital for Women, Soho-square, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sorby on the Application of the Microscope to some Special Branches of Chemistry).

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Lumleian Lecture, College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bucknill on Insanity in its Legal Relations).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Romanes on the Philosophy of the Beautiful, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauw on the Clavichordists of France and Germany).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | Rain in 24 hours. |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. | |
| March 30 | 30.380 | 52.7 | 44.1 | 74 | 54.6 | 44.8 | NE. WNW. NW. | 99 | 0.000 |
| 31 | 30.198 | 48.7 | 34.4 | 60 | 55.8 | 44.4 | NNW. W. | 169 | 0.000 |
| 1 | 29.918 | 37.9 | 27.7 | 68 | 46.7 | 35.9 | NNW. N. | 210 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 29.697 | 35.2 | 22.5 | 64 | 42.2 | 28.0 | NNW. NW. WNW. | 204 | 0.000 |
| 3 | 29.491 | 32.9 | 23.2 | 70 | 44.6 | 26.9 | WNW. W. NW. | 173 | 0.010 |
| 4 | 29.786 | 33.6 | 27.0 | 79 | 49.4 | 28.5 | NNW. N. | 378 | 0.000 |
| 5 | 30.040 | 37.1 | 22.7 | 59 | 46.1 | 27.6 | NW. WNW. W. | 170 | 0.010 |

© Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.403 29.921 29.985 29.744 29.531 29.675 30.073
Temperature of Air .. 52.7 48.7 37.9 35.2 32.9 33.6 37.1
Temperature of Evaporation .. 47.8 44.1 37.3 32.1 32.1 32.1 34.5
Direction of Wind .. NNW. WNW. NNW. NNW. WNW. NNW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 4 43 | 1 3 | 1 20 | 1 37 | 1 53 | 2 8 | 2 22 |
| 2 35 | 2 50 | 3 5 | 3 18 | 3 32 | 3 47 | 4 2 |

REISSUE, PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," &c.

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| | ... | Anon. |

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE.

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

and two smaller Pictures, by George Cruikshank, Jun., Printed in Colours.

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATCH HIM!
THE CRITICS.
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
THROUGH THE SNOW.
PUSS ASLEEP!
IS SHE? And several others.
Order at once of your Newsagent. Inland Postage, Twopence.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," 198, STRAND, LONDON.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the Print is now on sale, price Sixpence; or, by post, Sevenpence.

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Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|---------------------|-----|----|
| Africa, West Coast of | ... | 2d | Gibraltar | ... | 2d |
| Alexandria | ... | 2d | Greece | ... | 2d |
| Australia, via Brindisi | ... | 4d | Holland | ... | 2d |
| via Southampton | ... | 2d | India, via Brindisi | ... | 4d |
| Austria | ... | 2d | via Southampton | ... | 2d |
| Belgium | ... | 2d | Italy | ... | 2d |
| Brazil | ... | 2d | Mauritius | ... | 2d |
| Canada | ... | 2d | New Zealand | ... | 2d |
| Cape of Good Hope | ... | 2d | Norway | ... | 2d |
| China, via Brindisi | ... | 4d | Russia | ... | 2d |
| via Southampton | ... | 2d | Spain | ... | 2d |
| Constantinople | ... | 2d | Sweden | ... | 2d |
| Denmark | ... | 2d | Switzerland | ... | 2d |
| France | ... | 2d | United States | ... | 2d |
| Germany | ... | 2d | West Indies | ... | 2d |

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. The Study from the Living Costume Model now commenced. (Prospectus at the Gallery). New Model on Tuesday, April 2. Instructor, W. H. Fisk. Visitor, G. D. Leslie, R.A.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN AT THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRATORIO," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers at the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The GALLERY will REOPEN at EASTER.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, Sat. 7.30. Haydn's CREATION. Principal Vocalists: Madame Blanche Cole, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., now ready at 6, Exeter Hall. MESSIAH, APRIL 12.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 4, Eight o'clock. BASIL'S MISERERE, which was formerly sung at St. Peter's at Rome during Holy Week. In order to ensure this Work being performed with all its traditions, it will be given under the direction of Signor Rotoli, formerly Member of the Choir of St. Peter's. The 43rd Psalm, "Judge me, O God," (Mendelssohn); and Bach's Motet, "I Wrestle and Pray," Vocalist, Herr Henschel. The Second Part of the Programme will include Masses and Part-Songs. At the Pianoforte, Mr. J. G. Callcott; at the Organ, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Tickets, 7s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and all Music Publishers.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.

THREE CONCERTS at ST. JAMES'S HALL. First Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, at Eight o'clock. Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Shakspeare, and Herr Henschel. Works to be performed: Bach's Christmas Oratorio; Schumann's New-Year's Song; S. S. Wesley's Anthem, "O Lord, Thou art my God"; Mendelssohn's 14th Psalm. Second Concert, Monday Evening, April 29, Eight o'clock. Third Concert, Saturday Afternoon, May 11, Three o'clock. Tickets—Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., 6s., and 3s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; Mitchell's; Chappell and Co.; Keith, Prowse, and Co.; A. Hays; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MM. IGNAZ BRÜLL and HENSCHEL beg to announce that they will give a RECITAL OF PIANOFORTE and VOCAL MUSIC in ST. JAMES'S HALL on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 3, 1878, to Commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 30, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 81, New Bond-street; at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED, LARGEST, AND ONLY ACKNOWLEDGED COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising FORTY ARTISTS OF EMINENCE. ALL THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. Children in arms will not be admitted.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand; and IN A COUNTRY HOUSE, by Mr. Conroy Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

LAST WEEK of the CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—ADELPHI THEATRE.—TODAY, SATURDAY, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Monday and Friday, FAUST. Tuesday and Saturday, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Wednesday, Ignaz Brüll's GOLDEN CROSS, and the Last Act of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Thursday, MARITANA. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight.

THE VAGABOND. By W. S. Gilbert. Every Evening at Eight.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

Abraham. Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?
Sampson. I do bite my thumb, Sir.
Abraham. Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?
Sampson (Aside to Gregory). Is the law of our side, if I say ay?
Gregory (Aside to Sampson). No.
Sampson. No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir.
Gregory. Do you quarrel, Sir?
Abraham. Quarrel, Sir! no, Sir.

Romeo and Juliet.

The above quotation may be taken to foreshadow in travesty the farce, not unlikely to end in tragedy, which Diplomacy has lately been playing in reference to the proposed Congress on the Eastern Question. The Russian Government has communicated to the Governments of the Signatory Powers the text in full of the preliminary Treaty between Russia and Turkey signed at San Stefano. It has stated that the Plenipotentiary of either of the Powers therein represented will be at perfect liberty to bring under discussion in that diplomatic assembly any and every article of the Treaty, and that no private stipulations exist. Our own Government has inquired whether that of Russia will declare such a communication of the document to each of the Powers as equivalent to a submission of the whole of it to the collective Congress. To this inquiry Russia answers in the negative, and her Majesty's Ministers thereupon decline to be represented in that European Council. The point of difference is confessedly one of form, but no doubt it would be contended on both sides (as it always is in such matters) that underneath the form is concealed a question of principle. Perhaps few men outside the region of skilled diplomacy would feel themselves competent to decide what is the real ground of contention between the two Powers. The exception taken by England has been taken by no other Government, although it has been admitted by more than one of them to be based on reason. But the end seems likely enough to be either that the British Government will find itself left in a position of isolation, or, what is perhaps more likely, that a Congress will not be held at all.

It is of incalculable importance to the settlement of the Eastern Question that it should be the final outcome of European Statesmanship. Thus only could a durable peace be established, or the political problem of three centuries be so far satisfactorily solved as to preclude the probability of further confusion and still more lavish bloodshed. No doubt, the settlement involves varying interests of immense magnitude—interests which touch not only the policy of individual States, but that also of Europe as a comity of Nations. We ought not, therefore, to be surprised that every step taken towards a conclusion should be warily considered. But it is difficult to see how it can be wisely directed, or how the common interests of Europe can be duly consulted, unless under conditions which favour the freest interchange of thought between all the Governments concerned. To quarrel upon the threshold of a Congress upon a point of form where the substance is secured, augurs but ill for the success of the diplomatic experiment, should it be resorted to. By going into such a council nobody is committed. The way for a retreat is open at every step. The minority is not bound by the majority. No part of a nation's individuality is sacrificed. No force but a moral force is put in motion. It is a consultation of skilled statesmen on a question demanding the highest political intellect for its due discussion. It may end in nothing. Its work may be, after all, incomplete and unacceptable, and, unless it should terminate in a formal Treaty, it will bind none by any formal obligation but those who subscribe to its conclusions. Now it cannot be denied that, after solemn discussion, the preponderant opinion of Europe on the Eastern Question needs to be ascertained and recorded, and it is certain that very heavy responsibility will rest upon those, who, on any mere ground of form, or any punctilio of diplomacy, decline to act in satisfaction of that want.

It is quite true that a refusal by her Majesty's Government to put in an appearance at the proposed Congress, on the ground of the objection assigned, does not necessarily imply war, nor, indeed, a pretext for war. But it carries with it more possibilities of danger than we can pretend to enumerate. For one thing, it keeps up and even increases that strain upon the popular temper which, if no worse result should come of it, prolongs indefinitely the uncertainty that goes so far towards paralysing commercial enterprise. It sentences myriads upon myriads of honest and hard-toiling families, not to anxiety merely, but to failure. Under existing circumstances, it does more. A portion of our fleet is in the Sea of Marmora; a portion of the Russian army, anxious to get home after the hardships of an extremely severe campaign, is in the vicinity of Constantinople. No one can foresee what may be the incidents which might bring the one into hostile contact with the other. Nor can it be

lost sight of that preparations are going forward which seem to indicate an approximate possibility, at any rate, of an armed strife between England and Russia. Passions are being excited which presently will be beyond the power of diplomacy to quell. There is too great a tendency already to "sow the wind," heedless of the peril that it will be to "reap the whirlwind." It is not to be presumed that either party intends war, or is anxious to bring it about. But both parties may yet be indulging in that pride of prestige which, by carrying them to the very verge of war, may end in precipitating them over the border. Even if the struggle should proceed no further than one of finance, the ruin inflicted on one side would be at the cost of terrible embarrassment and suffering on the other.

Surely it may be permitted us to cherish the hope that diplomacy will not wantonly involve Europe in this needless consummation. There is no ground for war. In this instance there will be no compensation for the evils which will come out of it. Let the result of it be what it might, a Congress would be as necessary at the end of it as it is now. But it would be a scandal to the world, and a terrible discredit to the statesmanship of Europe, if means cannot be found to stave off the danger. For our part, we will not surrender our belief that, in prospect of what may happen in the event of diplomatic failure, some compromise may be discovered which will soothe the irritated *amour propre* of contending parties. It is needless to observe, however, that what is done to this end should be done quickly. What is now manageable as an inflammation may grow to be unmanageable if by any incident it become a sore. For the present we are in the hands of her Majesty's Government. They alone possess the requisite information for the competent discharge of the onerous duty devolving upon them. That they may be guided by a spirit of political wisdom at this momentous crisis is, doubtless, the fervent desire of the vast majority of her Majesty's subjects.

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. Arthur Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, and Chaplain to her Majesty's troops at Windsor, officiated. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen; he, with the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, dined with her Majesty.

Mr. Secretary Cross left the castle on Monday morning for London. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen and remained to luncheon; the Duke of Cambridge also lunched with her Majesty. The boys of Christ's Hospital of the Royal Foundation of King Charles II. came from London at half-past one p.m. to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. Luncheon was served in the dining-room for the gentlemen and boys of the school. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, and attended by Lady Abercromby, the Lord Chamberlain, and the gentlemen in waiting, entered the corridor at three o'clock, when the following gentlemen connected with the hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, president:—Mr. John Derby Allcroft, treasurer; Mr. John Peter Gassiot and Mr. William J. Thompson, governors; the head masters of the mathematical and drawing schools, and the clerk of the hospital; after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her by each boy separately. The Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Hertford left the castle after the ceremonial. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council on Tuesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Derby. The Duke of Devonshire and the Lord Advocate were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. General Camargo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Columbia, was introduced to the Queen and presented his credentials. The Marquis of Ailesbury had an audience of her Majesty and delivered up the badge of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Queen sent a congratulatory message to the Emperor of Germany yesterday week, it being the eighty-first anniversary of his birthday.

Her Majesty evinces the utmost sympathy for the families and friends of those lost in the ill-fated ship *Eurydice*.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has appointed Conway Frederick Charles Seymour, Esq., to be one of the gentleman ushers of the Privy Chamber in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Leopold Cust, Bart., deceased.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Bagot and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales lunched on Saturday last with Mr. and Mrs. R. Sassoon, at their residence in Belgrave-square, and attended afterwards, at the Eccleston Foundry of Messrs. H. Young and Co., the ceremony of casting the equestrian statue of his Royal Highness, which has been designed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, and which Sir Albert Sassoon is about to present to the city of Bombay in commemoration of the Prince's visit to India. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales, went to the Haymarket Theatre. On Monday their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon at Camden House, Chiselmhurst. The Prince subsequently left Marlborough House on a visit to Mr. and Lady Florence Chaplin at Blankney Hall, Sleaford, where a distinguished party met his Royal Highness. The Prince attended the Lincoln Meeting, and after the Lincolnshire Handicap on Wednesday he travelled by special train to Liverpool, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Sefton at Croxteth, to witness for the first time the Grand National Steeplechase. The Princess, with her daughters, has taken daily drives. At the dance given by the Prince and Princess last week at Marlborough House were present Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the

Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Prince Imperial, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Ibrahim Hilmy Pacha, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and Count and Countess Gleichen.

By command of the Prince, a banquet, at which he will be present, is to be given by the Harrow farmers at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, April 10 next, by the frequenters of the Royal Hunt, as a compliment to the farmers for the privilege of riding over one of the finest hunting countries in England.

The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded the Countess of Merton as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Malta on Monday for Messina in her Majesty's ship *Antelope*.

Prince Leopold arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday from Nice, and left the next day for Naples on board the *Arethusa*.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penodo on Saturday last at their mansion in Grosvenor-gardens. Later in the evening the Baroness had a musical party.

His Excellency Count Münster gave a dinner yesterday week at the German Embassy in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor of Germany's birthday.

The Countess of Derby had her first assembly this season on Wednesday at the Foreign Office, which was very numerously attended.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his seventh Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Albany Erskine, second son of the Earl of Buchan, and Miss Alice Keyser, daughter of Mr. Alfred Keyser, of Cross Oak, Great Berkhamstead, Herts; between Mr. Oscar Blount, son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Blount, and Miss Smythe, only daughter of Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Smythe; and between Mr. Atholl Macgregor, Madras Civil Service, brother of Sir Malcolm Macgregor, and Miss Menzies, eldest daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Menzies.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MARRIAGE.

Our Court News of last week included some account of the wedding ceremony on the Wednesday at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, when the Earl of Rosebery was married to Miss Hannah de Rothschild. The religious service there was performed by the Rev. Prebendary William Rogers, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. Amongst the congregation were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge; and the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Prime Minister, gave away the bride. We gave a brief description of the church wedding, the bride's and bridesmaids' dresses and jewels, and the breakfast party. It was mentioned also that there was a previous act performed at the District Registrar's Office in Mount-street, for the civil marriage of Lord Rosebery and Miss Hannah de Rothschild, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations in the present Number. The civil marriage was performed by Mr. Thomas Worlock, Superintendent Registrar of the District of St. George's, Hanover-square. It took place before ten o'clock in the Board-room of the Guardians of that parish, adjoining the smaller apartment usually occupied by the district registrar's office. The room was decorated for this occasion with ferns and flowering plants, which gave it a pretty and festive appearance. Lord Rosebery, who wore the blue dress-coat and light waistcoat of a bridegroom's attire, was accompanied by his friends Lord Carington, Lord Lascelles, and the Hon. Everard Primrose, his brother. The bride, Miss Hannah de Rothschild, was accompanied by Lord and Lady Leconfield, Mr. Samuel, her legal guardian, and Mrs. Cohen, with several other ladies. She wore, at this early hour, a different costume from that in which she afterwards appeared at the marriage in church. Her first morning dress that day was one of cream-white brocade silk with a loose over-jacket, a train-skirt trimmed with three rows of fluting, and a corsage decorated with rosebuds. The bonnet was of felt to match the dress, trimmed with pale pink roses and a feather of similar hue. For ornament the bride wore a pearl necklace and the diamond and ruby rings presented by Lord Rosebery. As she arrived at the office she was wrapped in a cloak of cream-white silk richly trimmed with fur. Exactly at the appointed hour—a quarter to ten—the Superintendent Registrar (Mr. Worlock) took his place at the table, having Mr. Henry Tull, the Registrar, on his left, and the bride and bridegroom on his right hand. Mr. Worlock was in a black morning coat, buttoned up, with a white necktie. After reciting that proper notice had been given, and that he was prepared to solemnize the marriage forthwith, he called upon the bridegroom to declare solemnly that he, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, knew of no impediment why he should not be joined in matrimony to Hannah de Rothschild. The bride subsequently made a corresponding declaration. Lord Rosebery then called those present to witness that he took Hannah de Rothschild to be his wife; and his reference to witnesses was followed by a similar appeal on her part. Lord Rosebery next took the wedding-ring from off the Superintendent Registrar's book and placed it on the wedding-finger of the bride's hand. While the newly-married couple stood hand-in-hand before him Mr. Worlock said:—"The marriage is now completed; I hope your Lordship and Ladyship may live long and happily together." After this, Lord and Lady Rosebery signed the Registrar's book and received the congratulations of their friends. The book was also signed by Mr. John Samuel, Lord Leconfield, Lord Lascelles, Mrs. Cohen, Lord Carington, and Mr. Primrose. The wedding party then went home to prepare for the more public celebration to take place in Christ Church an hour afterwards.

The portraits of the bride and bridegroom appear on the same page; the former being from a photograph by Lombardi, of Pall-Mall and Brighton; and that of Lord Rosebery from one by A. Bassano, of Old Bond-street. The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Philip Primrose, Bart., is fifth Earl of Rosebery, and Viscount of Rosebery, Viscount Inverkeithing, Baron Dalmeny and Primrose, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Rosebery of Rosebery, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, also a Baronet of the date of 1651. He was born on May 7, 1847, being the eldest son of Archibald, Lord Dalmeny, who was eldest son of Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery. The father of the present Earl died in 1851; his grandfather, the late Earl, died in 1868, when the grandson succeeded to the earldom. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire; and his residences are at Rosebery, near Edinburgh, at Dalmeny Park, Linlithgow, and at Postwick, in Norfolk. One of his sisters is Lady Leconfield. The bride is the only child and heiress of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, of Mentmore, Bucks, one of the well-known Jewish family holding so eminent a position in financial business, and in the citizenship of several countries of Europe.

SKETCHES OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

The readers of new books of geographical exploration and romantic travelling adventure must soon expect the publication of Mr. H. M. Stanley's work on Central Africa and the river Congo, a strong foretaste of which has been given them already by the special series of Illustrations, with a narrative sketch of the subject, lately issued from the office of this Journal. Public attention has more recently been again directed to the perils and labours of our countrymen engaged in similar bold undertakings, by the lamented deaths of Captain Frederic Elton, her Majesty's Consul on the Mozambique shore, and of Lieutenant Shergold Smith and another Englishman connected with the projected Church Missionary settlement on Lake Nyassa. In the mean time, we present a couple of sketches by Mr. W. B. Thelwall, representing scenes and figures characteristic of the great Zambesi region, which was made known to us by Dr. Livingstone and others about twenty years ago.

Mazaro, the place where the native women are observed carrying pots of water on their heads, and with their babies suspended behind in the folds of the simple dress, is situated on the Lower Zambesi river, at the head of its delta, and within a hundred miles of the seacoast. The women, as in many other parts of Africa, wear their thick hair plaited with leather into a solid matting, which is scarcely ever loosened for years, or in their lifetime. A short stem or stick is readily inserted into the topknot of hair, and this serves for the support of the water-pot or other burden to be carried on the head, without pressing inconveniently on the whole skull. The arrangement of the dress, which has no shoulder-straps or girdle or other visible support, does seem rather puzzling to a male stranger from Europe; but the native ladies have their own contrivances for keeping all right, and they certainly do not require corsets or stays. It is easy for them to let out this clothing a few inches at the back, so as to make it a sort of bag for the conveyance of the child, one even as big as three years of age being sometimes carried in this way. The Fantee women on the Gold Coast, who proved so useful to our Ashantee expedition, have the same method of performing this maternal duty, mankind lacking the natural provision of the apron-pouch that is bestowed on the female kangaroo. It is the instinctive habit, on the contrary, of women of almost every other race to carry their small children in their arms; which they are enabled to do far more efficiently than the strongest men, having their shoulder-joints set well back to afford a better purchase and leverage for the holding of a weight in front.

The other sketch by Mr. Thelwall is one of "Hippopotamus Point," on the Kwa-Kwa river, far in the interior of the continent. The canoe in which he made this inland voyage was simply the trunk of a tree hollowed out and cleared of bark, with scarcely any shaping except to give it a point fore and aft, though some of these canoes have a sort of rudder attached to the after end, and rude thwarts placed across, for the crew who paddle the canoe. The vessel is often not straight, but has a bend or twist in its length, from the tree as it grew; the canoe is flat-bottomed and looks rather unpromising, but it is usually managed with skill, and proves tolerably safe. The man in the bows, with a pole instead of a paddle, is the captain of the crew, and in deep water has little to do. The passenger, when shielded from the sun by a "msasa" or awning of woven grass, travels very comfortably in this sort of canoe, which our correspondent even prefers to an ordinary boat. The place shown in his sketch is a favourite haunt of the huge river-beast from which its name is derived.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn on the 1st; near Mercury on the 4th. She is near Mars during the evening hours of the 7th, near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 24th, near Venus during the morning hours of the 28th, and near Saturn during the morning hours of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | |
|---------------|--|
| New Moon | on the 2nd at 14 minutes after 9h. in the afternoon. |
| First Quarter | " 10th " 55 " 2 " afternoon. |
| Full Moon | " 17th " 57 " 5 " morning. |
| Last Quarter | " 24th " 33 " 8 " morning. |

She is nearest the Earth on the night of the 15th, and most distant from it on the early morning of the 28th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h. 40m. p.m., or 1h. 9m. after sunset, which interval rapidly increases to 2h. 7m. on the 16th, after which day it turns to decrease to 1h. 32m. by the 26th, and to one hour by the last day, the planet setting on this day at 8h. 19m. p.m. About the middle of this month Mercury is the most favourably situated for observation during the year. He is a second time this year at his least distance from the Sun on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 4th, at his greatest eastern elongation (19 deg. 40 min.) on the 15th, and stationary among the stars on the 26th.

Venus is a morning star. The following are the times of rising of this planet at intervals of ten days:—1st, 4h. 4m. a.m.; 11th, 3h. 48m. a.m.; 21st, 3h. 31m. a.m.; and on the last day at 3h. 15m. a.m., being respectively 1h. 34m., 1h. 27m., 1h. 24m., and 1h. 22m. before sunrise on these days. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 27m. a.m., on the 11th at 9h. 15m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 8m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 5m. a.m. She is in her descending node on the 26th, and near the Moon on the 28th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 56m. p.m., on the 11th at 11h. 52m. p.m., on the 21st at 11h. 44m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 37m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 45m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 3h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 11m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 26m. a.m., or 2h. 12m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 2h. 50m. a.m., on the 21st at 2h. 14m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 44m. a.m., or 2h. 53m. before the Sun. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 43m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 2m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 24th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th.

Saturn is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 5h. 22m. a.m., or 16 minutes before sunrise; on the 11th at 4h. 44m. a.m., or 31 minutes before the Sun; on the 21st at 4h. 8m. a.m., or 47 minutes before sunrise; and on the last day he rises at 3h. 34m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 7m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 32m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 57m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 25m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 29th.

An Admiralty announcement in Tuesday's *Gazette* states that Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., has been placed on the retired list of his rank, and the following promotions consequent thereon have been made:—Vice-Admiral Sir Awley Cooper Key, K.C.B., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; and Captain Sir W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral.

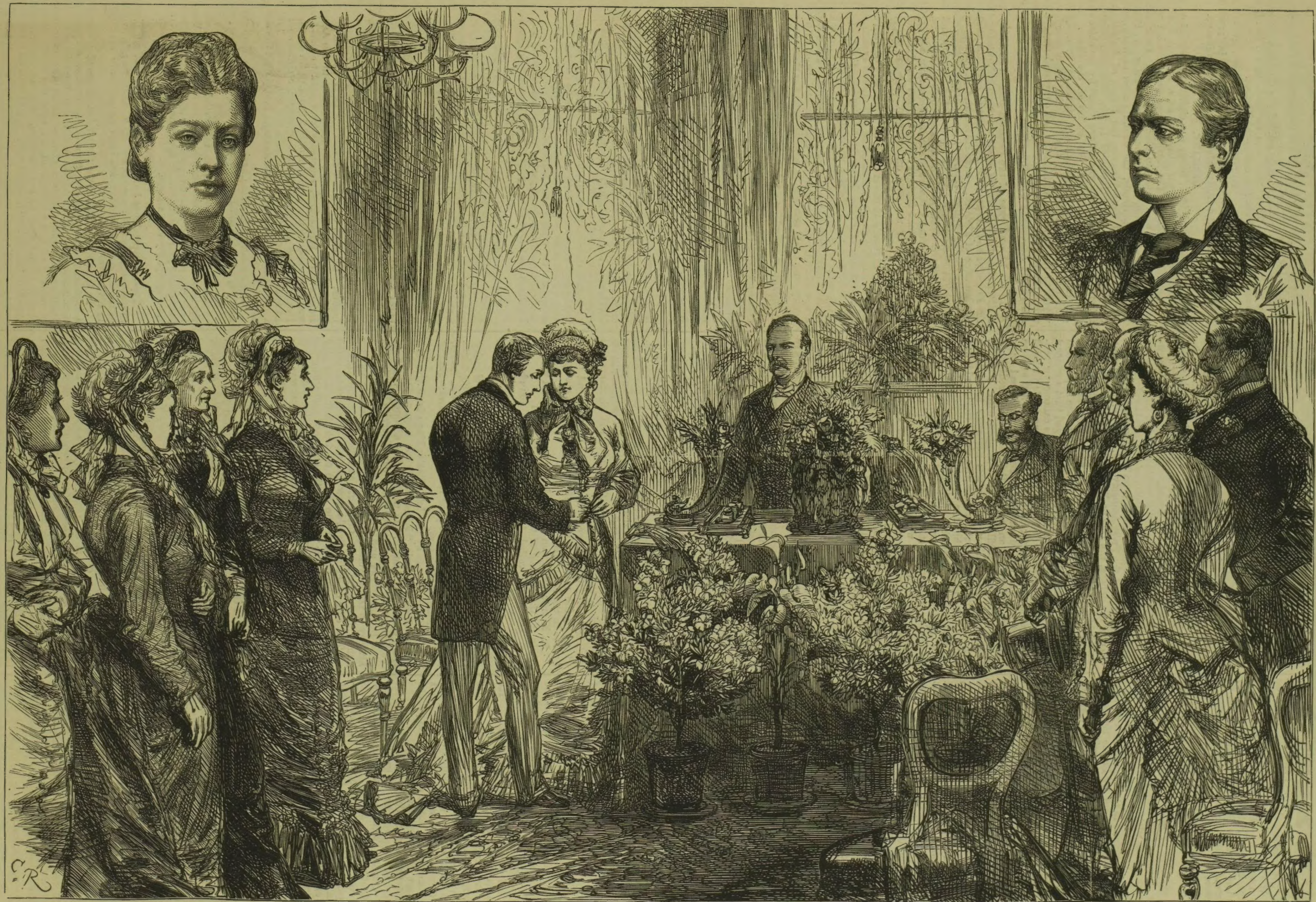
S K E T C H E S O F A F R I C A N T R A V E L



WOMEN OF MAZARO, ON THE ZAMBESI, SHOWING THE MODE OF CARRYING WATER AND BABIES.



HIPPOPOTAMUS POINT, ON THE KWA-KWA RIVER.



MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF ROSEBURY TO MISS HANNAH ROTHSCHILD.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The authentic and precise text of the Russo-Turkish Treaty of Peace was published yesterday week; but its chief provisions had already been made known throughout Europe. A diplomatic controversy has since been going on between Great Britain and Russia, upon the question of submitting the whole of those arrangements to the proposed Congress of the Great Powers at Berlin. It appears at the time of our present writing, on Thursday afternoon, that this discussion is very likely to cause the indefinite postponement of the Congress. The Imperial Cabinet of St. Petersburg refuses to make a formal declaration that the communication of the treaty to the Powers is equivalent to submitting it to the Congress. The word "submit" has given special umbrage, because it is supposed to imply that the Congress is a kind of tribunal and that Russia submits to its jurisdiction, whereas Russia regards it as an amicable assembly of the Powers for the purpose of developing the principles of the treaty and conciliating as far as possible conflicting interests. No issue out of the difficulty has yet been discovered.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in Turkey, has visited the Sultan in his palace of Dolma Baktche, but without entering the Turkish city of Constantinople. On Tuesday morning his Imperial Highness embarked at San Stefano in the Russian steam-yacht *Livadia*, accompanied by his son, and by Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg and the Prince of Oldenburg, with Generals Gourko, Skobelev, Nepokoitschitzky, and Levitzky, Admiral Popoff, M. Nelidoff, and others of his staff. After entering the Bosphorus and passing Stamboul and the Golden Horn, Pera and Galata, the Imperial yacht, which did not hoist the Russian flag, arrived opposite the Sultan's palace. The Sultan's steam-launch came alongside, with Munir Bey, first Dragoman of the Imperial Divan, who went on board the *Livadia* to greet the illustrious visitor. The Grand Duke landed at Dolma Baktche, and was met by the Prime Minister, Ahmed Vefik Pasha, Raouf Pasha, and Server Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was conducted to the Palace, outside which there was a company of Civic Guards, with a band playing the Russian National Anthem. Sultan Abdul Hamid received the Grand Duke at the entrance of the palace, and led him up stairs to the Throne-room. Here the Grand Duke and the other two Princesses, with M. Nelidoff and General Nepokoitschitzky, and the Turkish Ministers of State, were seated with his Majesty the Sultan about half an hour. The Sultan is reported to have shown the most cordial and friendly disposition, assuring the Grand Duke that his only wish was to be at peace with his neighbour the Emperor of Russia. After taking leave of the Sultan, the Grand Duke re-embarked and went over to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, to the Palace of Beglerbey, where the Empress Eugénie was once entertained. This palace had been placed at his disposal for a week; there was a Turkish guard of honour, with one of Russian marines from the Imperial yacht. The Grand Duke took up his temporary residence here, and was here joined by the remainder of his staff, and by other Generals and commanding officers of the Imperial Guard, who came in the steam-yacht *Constantine*. The Sultan presently came across the Bosphorus from Dolma Baktche, to visit the Grand Duke at Beglerbey, where the Grand Duke and Princesses, with the Russian staff, met his Majesty on landing and received him with ceremonious honours. Osman Pasha, the late heroic defender of Plevna, who had been released from captivity in Russia upon the conclusion of the treaty of peace, had arrived at Constantinople from Odessa on Sunday afternoon: he was one of those who now accompanied the Sultan to call on the Grand Duke. The Sultan, after staying a quarter of an hour at Beglerbey, went back to Dolma Baktche; and the Grand Duke, with Generals Skobelev and Gourko, went there again with the Sultan, and partook of refreshments offered by his Majesty. He afterwards drove through Pera, visited Prince Reuss and the Grand Duchess of Weimar at the German Embassy, and went to the Russian Embassy, where M. Nelidoff has taken up his residence as the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires, and the Russian eagle has been replaced over the gate. A short religious service was performed in the Russian Embassy chapel. The Grand Duke then went on board his own yacht to pass the night. He dined with the Sultan on Wednesday.

There have been some exaggerated and alarming rumours of the collection of large numbers of Russian troops on the hills above Buyukdere, on the Bosphorus, which were noticed in our last. It appears that the troops occupying those heights, on both sides of the Strait, are not Russian, but Turkish, and it is declared that Buyukdere will not be chosen as the port of embarkation for any part of the Russian army.

The Sultan has received Osman Pasha with the greatest honours, and the warmest expressions of gratitude for his services at Plevna. Osman Pasha has also held a review of the troops at Constantinople.

The Russian Government is now making the most determined efforts to separate Austria from the policy of Great Britain, and to obtain her consent, with that of Germany, to all the arrangements of the treaty of peace, independently of a Congress of the European Powers. For this purpose General Ignatieff has been sent to Vienna, with authority to offer the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire, and the establishment of an Austrian protectorate over Albania and Macedonia, as far as the Aegean Sea. He had long conversations with Count Andrassy and the Emperor Francis Joseph on Wednesday. It is said that Austria has already refused to join England in any eventual hostilities against Russia.

The dissatisfaction felt both in Serbia and in Roumania with the proposed Russian arrangement continues to increase, and to find public and official manifestation. The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, as well as the Government of that Principality, have resolved not to recognise the treaty of San Stefano, not to give up the Bessarabian territory or to accept the Dobruja in exchange, and not to allow the future passage of the Russian troops through Roumania for the occupation of Bulgaria.

The Greek insurrection in Thessaly and Macedonia is not yet quelled, but the Turkish forces, assisted by Hobart Pasha's squadron at Volo, are about to attack the insurgents with greater energy; and there has been severe fighting at Agia, where the Turks suffered a temporary defeat. The municipality and people of Athens have thanked the British Government for proposing the admission of Greece to the Congress.

Lady Burdett-Coutts makes a further appeal for donations to the Turkish Compassionate Fund, upon which demands of great magnitude are made. Mr. Layard reports that the condition of the unhappy Mohammedan fugitives cannot be conceived. Cries of distress and for help reach him from all sides. Consul Reade reports at least 250,000 in the utmost misery, mostly women, children, and old men, in the neighbourhood of Shumla alone. He thinks their position is most deplorable.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior were approved and those of the Ministry of War were discussed in the Senate on Thursday, the 21st inst. On the following day the Navy and Education Estimates were discussed. In the former it reinstated a vote of 33,000*fr.* for a Chaplain-General, which had been struck out by the Chamber; but negatived by 135 to 130 *M. de Larcinty's* proposal to increase by 33,000*fr.* the vote for religious services in the colonies. Two further amendments were made in the Estimates last Saturday. It struck out the clause abolishing scholarships in seminaries connected with monasteries not recognised by the State, and it increased by 390,000*fr.* the vote for cavalry studs. There was a short discussion on the Tuileries. *M. de Freycinet* stated that the central portion admitted of restoration, and would be restored so as to connect the Pavillon de Flore with the Pavillon de Marsan, but that no decision had been come to regarding the destination of the building. It was too small for the President or for a Ministry; and *M. Viollet-le-Duc* had suggested a winter promenade; and a library or ethnographic museum had also been mentioned. As soon as the Government had formed a resolution it would submit a bill. The discussion on the Budget of Expenditure ended last Monday. After agreeing to the Budget of Revenue on Tuesday the Senate began the discussion of the Press Amnesty Bill. *M. Pelletan* having opened the debate, the Duc de Broglie made a long speech in defence of his administration. He described the bill as an act of reprisal, indicating a fear on the part of its authors that their triumph was not definitive. Replying to the imputation of having instituted 3000 prosecutions, he urged that a general election always brought a harvest of offences calling for prosecution in the interest of honesty in elections. He justified the proceedings taken for insults to the Marshal, and said he did not implore his adversaries' indulgence nor dread their vengeance. There was an oracle at Belleville whose predictions it was resolved to fulfil, as used to happen with Delphos. That oracle had spoken, and it was necessary to fulfil his words. He predicted that the Executive would yield, and it had yielded. He had said that the Senate would capitulate, and the Senate was now asked to capitulate on the Amnesty Bill. The speech was vehemently applauded by the Right. *M. Savary*, Under-Secretary for Justice, replied in defence of the bill, which he said was not a condemnation of the late Government, the condemnation of universal suffrage having been quite sufficient, and the debate was adjourned.

The Budget of Revenue came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 21st inst., and was passed by 425 votes against 3; Louis Blanc explaining that he and his friends, although they thought prudence would have dictated votes on account, had abstained from voting out of deference to the view of the majority and in order to avoid the semblance of hostility to the Government. The next day *M. Hacntjens* (Bonapartist) proposed to interpellate *M. Leon Say* on the conversion of the Five per Cent Rentes, but withdrew his motion on the deputies showing their disinclination to entertain it by fixing it a month hence. On Saturday last three elections were confirmed, and a fourth (that of *M. Maréchal* for Périgueux) was annulled.

The Chamber resolved last Monday on abolishing the State scholarships in seminaries under the direction and teaching of religious associations not authorised by the law, the grants to be distributed among the other seminaries. *M. Brun* proposed that the disqualification should apply only to seminaries over which the Bishop of the diocese has renounced supervision, which was equivalent to a direct negative of the resolution of the Chamber, as there are no seminaries in that position. *M. Dauphin*, in reply, urged the right of the State to confine its grants to legally recognised bodies. The amendment was negatived by 130 to 127, and the whole Budget of Expenditure was then agreed to. The verification of the elections was continued on Tuesday.

The Budget Committee have resolved to recommend to the Chamber the rejection of all the amendments made by the Senate in the Estimates.

M. Krantz has given renewed assurances that all will be ready for the opening of the Exhibition on May 1.

A new club, called the Cercle National, founded by Republican senators and deputies, had an inaugural dinner on Friday, the 22nd inst.—*M. Cochery*, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, in the chair.

Rossini's widow died on the 22nd inst., after six months' painful illness, at *Rossini Villa*, Passy, aged seventy-eight. The large fortune bequeathed by her husband she leaves, subject to small legacies to poor relations, to found a charity for superannuated singers.

The drama drawn by the late Charles Hugo from the first part of Victor Hugo's "Misérables" has been performed at the Porte Saint Martin. It unfolds the adventures of Jean Valjean, who, being released from penal servitude, robs the good Bishop Myriel, and, getting pardoned, reforms and works his way to the mayoralty of a provincial town, under another name. There are twelve tableaux, and the cast is powerful.

The case of *Félix Pyat's* new journal, *La Commune*, came before the Assize Court of the Seine on the 22nd. The jury returned an affirmative verdict on the charge of apologising for acts qualified by the law as crimes, and a negative one on that of exciting citizens to mutual hatred. The *gérant* was condemned to one year's imprisonment and to fines amounting to a total of £200.

The Cour de Cassation has decided on allowing Prince Napoleon an appeal from the decree of 1871 depriving him of the rank of General.

The Marquis de Gabric has been appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican, and Count Duchâtel Minister Plenipotentiary in Brussels.

The Island of St. Bartholomew, lately ceded by Sweden, was handed over to the French authorities on the 16th.

ITALY.

The new Ministry is composed as follows:—Cairoli, President, without portfolio; Corti, Foreign Affairs; Zanardelli, Interior; Seismit-Doda, Finance; Conforti, Justice; Baccarini, Public Works; De Sanctis, Public Instruction; Brazzo, War; Brochetti, Marine.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday, when Signor Cairoli, the President of the Council, made a speech, which was frequently interrupted by cheers, explaining the Ministerial programme for the ensuing Session. He stated that Italy was on a friendly footing with all the Powers, and the Ministers considered that the measures taken to complete the reorganization of the army had not been without utility. He added that special measures would be brought forward in the interests of the working classes. After making a similar statement in the Senate, the new Premier was heartily congratulated.

The Chamber proceeded on Wednesday to the election of a President, the post having become vacant by Signor Cairoli's acceptance of the Presidency of the Ministry. Signor Farini was the successful candidate, 174 votes being recorded in his favour. The debate on the Treaty of Commerce with France was then resumed.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the Treaty of Commerce with France has reported in its favour.

Pope Leo XIII. gave an audience last Saturday to the Marquis of Bute, who presented his homage to his Holiness. The Pope has written to the Emperor of Russia notifying his accession to the Pontificate and expressing a hope that the Russian Catholics will show themselves faithful subjects of the Emperor. His Majesty has replied to the Pope in friendly terms.

SPAIN.

The Senate has rejected a vote of censure upon the Government by 118 votes against 6.

The Cortes have unanimously ratified the Customs Convention with France. They have also resolved, by 157 to 72, to discuss the Public Debt Bill before the Budget.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a measure in favour of electoral reform and considerable extension of the suffrage.

GERMANY.

Friday, the 22nd inst., being the eighty-first birthday of the Emperor William, was observed as a general holiday throughout Germany. The Royal palace was crowded with princely guests, who came to Berlin to offer their congratulations—the King and Prince George of Saxony, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and Saxe-Weimar, the Dukes of Anhalt and Saxe-Meiningen, the Princes of Lippe, Waldeck, Hohen-zollern, &c. His Majesty was congratulated by the chief civil and military dignitaries and the bodies of the State. The Emperor received a congratulatory message from Queen Victoria. At St. Petersburg the Imperial Chancellor conveyed to the German Ambassador his congratulations upon the anniversary of the Emperor William's birthday, and presented his Excellency with the grand cross of the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday last a letter from the Ministry of State was read announcing that the Emperor had accepted the resignation of Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance. Herr Hobrecht, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, has accepted the post; and Count Stolberg is said to have accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Ministry and the duties of representative of the Imperial Chancellor.

The discussion on the supplementary estimate required to carry out the organic changes in the Cabinet was begun in the Lower House of the Diet on Saturday. Prince Bismarck energetically supported the proposals submitted to the House, especially in regard to the creation of a Ministry of Railways. He said a different administration of the railway system must be instituted, otherwise it would be impossible for him to remain in power. Without a solution of the question as to the person who was to hold the office it was impossible to think of settling the Imperial railway question. The choice of a new Minister of Finance was also, he said, beset with difficulty, and could scarcely be decided until the measure under discussion was disposed of. The debate was adjourned. In Wednesday's sitting the Estimates were read the first time, and the debate on the second reading then began. At the evening sitting the discussion on the second reading was continued. A motion proposing that the administration of the Forests and Crown Lands should be transferred from the Ministry of Finance to that of Agriculture was rejected, as was also the proposal for the creation of a Ministry of Railways. Both these proposals were supported by Prince Bismarck. The grant required for the salary of the Vice-President of the Ministry was voted.

Dr. Achenbach, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, sent in his resignation on Sunday evening, in consequence, it is stated, of the severe criticisms made by Prince Bismarck, in his speech in the Lower House, on the present administration of the Railway Department by the Board of Trade. Herr Maybach, Under-Secretary to the department, has been appointed as his successor.

The Berlin Socialists attempted last Sunday to hold a mass meeting in commemoration of the Commune (March 17), and about 5000 came together; but a Lieutenant of Police dissolved the assembly in the name of the law.

Berlin possesses ninety-nine communal schools, and the hundredth is about to be opened shortly.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegation concluded on the 21st inst. the general debate upon the credit of 60,000,000 *fl.*, and at an evening sitting, after some further discussion, in the course of which Count Andrassy said that the vote was necessary to maintain the position of the Monarchy as a Great Power, the grant of 60,000,000 *fl.* was adopted by 39 against 20 votes. Next day the Delegation voted the funds to defray the expenses incurred by the Government in relieving the refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also adopted the Ministerial proposal for an extraordinary grant to meet the requirements of the foreign and war offices until the end of April. An agreement has been arrived at between the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations upon all the resolutions in which, as originally passed, there were any divergences between the two bodies. In most cases this result has been attained by the Hungarian Delegation giving in its adherence to the Austrian Delegation's resolutions, especially in regard to that which was appended to the grant of 60,000,000 *fl.* In the Lower House of the Reichsrath last Saturday the debate on the Budget was brought to a close, and the whole of the Government estimates, as well as the financial law, passed the second and third reading.

The Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor of Austria, has left a third of his fortune of £2,400,000 to the poor.

GREECE.

Last Saturday afternoon an influential deputation waited upon Mr. Wyndham, the British Chargé-d'Affaires at Athens, and presented to him an address bearing 1000 signatures, expressing gratitude to the British Government and nation for their sympathy with Greece.

AMERICA.

The correspondence between Great Britain and the United States touching the appointment of *M. Delfosse* as a member of the Fishery Commission has been submitted to the Senate. It is very voluminous.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, a Republican, in a long speech made a general attack upon the Administration. On Tuesday a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee repealing the bankrupt law. Mr. Blaine, in moving that the correspondence upon the fishery question should be referred to a committee, said the papers issued justified his former remarks with regard to Lord Granville's extraordinary efforts to have *M. Delfosse* selected as the third member of the Fishery Commission. The award ought to be paid, not because it was just, but for honour's sake, though not without such a protest as would for ever prevent its being quoted as a precedent or accepted as a standard to measure the value of the in-shore fisheries in future negotiations, for there was no evidence to justify the award. The Senate has rejected the proposed reductions in the salaries of the Ministers and Consuls abroad.

The House of Representatives on Monday rejected a bill authorising the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and permitting the issue of certificates for deposits of silver bullion. The division, however, was 140 against 102—that is to say, less than the two thirds majority. The House also negatived the bill for suspending the operation of the Sinking Fund Act for five years. The Tariff Bill, after being variously amended in Committee of Ways and Means, was on Tuesday reported and made a special order for April 4. By this bill the classification of wools is abolished, the duty on all kinds is made 35 per cent, and on woollen goods 50 per cent *ad valorem*. A fire occurred at Philadelphia on Monday night, by which thirty-five business buildings in North, Fourth, Cherry, Third, and Second streets were destroyed.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed a resolution removing the customs duty on malt. In Wednesday's sitting the Minister of Marine introduced a bill to relieve Canadian vessels from the payment of deckload dues imposed by the British Merchant Shipping Act. The Minister said that the Imperial Parliament had no right to pass such a law, the Dominion Parliament being competent to deal with the matter.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec has been dissolved. Writs are issued for new elections, and the nominations will take place on April 24. The House will meet on June 1.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram says that Mr. Graham Berry stated in the Victorian Legislative Assembly on the 19th inst. that, if the Council would pass the Payment of Members Bill, another appropriation bill would be presented. This proposed arrangement provoked an animated debate in the Council, and the amendment in the Ministerial programme was rejected on the ground of the irregularity of asking the Council to discuss the measure on such terms. Under these circumstances (the telegram says) the crisis is becoming more embittered.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The late Mr. Peter Thomas Staples, of Walworth, left £5000 for distribution among such charitable institutions as his executors might select. The executors—Messrs. W. F. B. Staples and S. T. Fisher—have completed their distribution, and the *Times* gives the following classified list of the charities benefited, arranged in accordance with the plan adopted in the Classified Directory to Metropolitan Charities:—Class 1, Literary, nil. Class 2, Five home missions, £69. Class 3, Church and chapel building, nil. Class 4, Nine affliction (blind, deaf, and dumb incurables and idiots), £563. Class 5, Sickness—viz., fourteen general hospitals—£1005. Special hospitals:—Three consumption hospitals, £17; three ophthalmic hospitals, £150; two orthopaedic hospitals, £75; one skin hospital, £25; nine women's and children's hospitals, £446; five lying-in hospitals, £225; eleven miscellaneous special hospitals, £363; three general dispensaries, £62 10s.; one provident dispensary, £25; one surgical appliance society, £12 12s.; and two convalescent institutions, £76 6s.: total, £2640 8s. Class 6, Two annuities, pensions, and charities for the aged, £100. Class 7, One almshouse, asylum, &c., for the aged, £50. Class 8, Distress. One general relief, £50; one loan, £10 10s. Class 9, Seventeen voluntary homes—ladies, governesses, women, girls, men, boys, infants, &c.—£534. Class 10, Eleven orphan homes—asylums, homes, schools, &c., for boys and girls—£590 10s. Class 11, One reformation and prevention, £12 12s. Class 12, Education, nil. Class 13, Three social improvement, employment, &c., £230. Class 14, Four protection and preservation—individuals and animals—£150: total, £5000.

The annual court of the Royal Caledonian Asylum was held on the 21st inst. at the institution in the Caledonian-road—Sir J. Heron Maxwell presiding. The asylum depends entirely on voluntary aid. The receipts last year were £5226, and the disbursements £4091, leaving a favourable balance of £1175. The donations and subscriptions were £1397 and £659 respectively, being an increase of £541 in donations and £138 in annual subscriptions on the figures of the previous year. Lords Aberdeen and Abinger were chosen vice-presidents to fill the vacancies caused by the decease of Lord Kinnaird and Sir C. Forbes.—The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the anniversary dinner, to be held at Willis's Rooms on June 26.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital (free) was held on the 22nd inst.—Mr. Hertslet, the treasurer, presiding. The twenty-seventh annual report of the committee was read by the secretary, Mr. H. J. Jupp; and it appeared that the hospital had extended great and widespread benefits to the poor suffering from cancer, "disease and poverty" being taken as a sufficient passport for admission. There had been a falling off in all the items of income, save that of new annual subscriptions. During the year 946 new patients were received, 318 being in-patients. The committee hope soon to extend the present building, so as to largely increase the accommodation for in-patients.

The thirty-fourth annual festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held last Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by Aldermen and Sheriffs Nottage and Staples. This asylum, which is situated at Reedham, Coulsdon, Surrey, was founded by the late Andrew Reed in the year 1844, and is capable of accommodating 300 inmates, 275 being now within its walls. The subscriptions amounted to £1100.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held the same evening at 28, Martin's-lane, City, Captain Thomas Hamber presiding. A very satisfactory report was presented by the committee, special allusion being made in it to the success which attended the festival celebrated on the 22nd inst., under the presidency of Mr. William Lethbridge, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith and Sons. The business transacted at the meeting included the election of four pensioners, a step rendered possible by the large donations received at the recent banquet. It was determined to sell the Russian stock belonging to the institution.

His Excellency General J. D. Bülow, the Danish Minister, presided at the anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms. Many distinguished persons were present, and the subscriptions amounted to £2500.

Mr. Samuel Gurney presided on the same day at the annual meeting of the friends of the Poplar Hospital, East India-road, Poplar. During the past year relief was afforded to 4381 persons, of whom 468 were received into the house.

The report of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, presented at the annual meeting held on Wednesday, states that the total receipts during the past year amounted to £7086, being an increase of £1596 over the receipts of the previous year. The number of children admitted into the asylum during the year was forty-three, being thirty-nine by election, three on presentation, and one purchased admission.

Princess Louise has consented to preside (in the course of the ensuing summer) at the opening ceremony of the Leaf Memorial Wing of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, Richard, to be Rector of Little Bromley, Essex.
Arnold, Benjamin North; Rector of Gungfreston.
Ash, J. G. H.; Vicar of Rumburgh with St. Michael, South Elham, Suffolk.
Bailey, Henry; Vicar of West Tarring.
Burroughes, Robert; Rector of Pencombe.
Cargill, James Dudley; Rector of Methern.
Clarke, William Corden; Perpetual Curate of St. Mathew's, Guernsey.
Davies, J. R.; Vicar of Preston, near Faversham.
De Chair, Thomas; Curate of Clydach.
De Wolf, E. B.; Rector of Morley St. Botolph with St. Peter, Norfolk.
De Wolf, E. B.; Senior Curate of the Parish Church, Sheffield.
Dunford, H. Fermoy; Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.
Eacott, Caleb; Rector of Galby.
Evans, D. P. J.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen.
Good, John A.; Incumbent of Langley, Essex.
Goddard, E. A.; Vicar of Caverswall, Staffordshire.
Greene, Henry; Vicar of St. Stephen-in-the-Banks.
Griffith, James; Rector of Llanthetty.
Griffith, J. T.; Vicar of Llanilar with Rhosdie.
Griffith, Alexander; Vicar of Cratfield, Suffolk.
Hamilton, Frederic Charles; Precentor of Limerick Cathedral.
Hayley, Thomas; Rector of Brightling, Sussex.
Herbert, E. Otway; Vicar of St. John's, Middlesborough, Yorkshire.
Hervey, Frederick A. J.; Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales.
Hosegood, John; Vicar of Froxfield, Hants.
Jane, John; Rector of Upton Pyne.
Jones, Evan; Rural Dean of Upper Kemes.
Johnstone, Bolton Waller; Rector of Maid's Moreton, Bucks.
Jones, Pryce Wilson; Rector of Marcross, Glamorgan.
Julius, Churchill; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington.
Kilner, Henry Ingate; Rector of Chedburgh.
Lawson, Ambrose; Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.
Lister, John Moore; Rector of Barton-le-Street.
Littledale, Charles Edward; Vicar of Harford, with Fen Ottery, Devon.
Maclean, Henry; Vicar of Lanteglos-by-Fowey.
Maber, J. S.; Curate of Brampfordspeke, with Cowley Chapel, Exeter.
Mayow, Mayow Wynell; Rector of Halstead, Kent.
Miller, John Robert C.; Vicar of Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire.
Morgan, Ebenezer; Perpetual Curate of Ystradfin.
Mortlock, Edward Thomas; Rector of Snailwell.
Ormerod, G. T. B.; Vicar of Oakridge.
Osborn, A. E. D.; Vicar of Haynes.
Pengelly, W. H.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire.
Phillips, Henry Frederick; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Polehampton, Thomas S.; Chaplain to the British residents at Oporto.
Price, Isaac; Vicar of St. Luke's, Preston.
Powllett, Ernest Orde; Curate of Alvechurch.
Prescot, Kenwick; Rector of Lapworth, Warwick.
Price, Isaac; Vicar of St. Luke's, Preston.
Pugh, Dr.; Vicar of St. Clears; Curate of Pendine.
Reed, Samuel; Rector of Trefonen.
Rigby, George Henry; Vicar of Grendon.
Seiffert, C. B.; Chaplain of Mazaruni, British Guiana, South America.
Simms, George Handel; Incumbent of St. Cyprian, Hay Mill, Yardley.
Sinnott, William Hughes; Curate of St. Peter's, Carmarthen.
Smith, Robert Gardner; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Hatcham.
Strother, J. B.; Vicar of Shaugh Prior, near Roborough.
Stubbs, Edward William; Rector of Strichley.
Trenor, T. Stanley; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Downs, off Deal.
Walker, F. John; Perpetual Curate of Albrighton next Shrewsbury.
Ward, Philip Gordon; Vicar of Braughing.
Williamson, Frederick C.; Assistant Curate of St. Andrew's, Leicester.
Wratlesley, F. John; Perpetual Curate of Bishops Wood.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Oxford has reopened the church of Kirtlington, Oxon, restored at the cost of Sir Henry Dashwood.

The Church of St. Mark, Connah's-quay, Birkenhead, after having been extended and restored at a cost of considerably more than £2000, was reopened on Monday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the office of Registrar of Faculties upon Mr. William Price Moore, of the firm of Messrs. Moore and Currey, in the room of the late Viscount Canterbury.

A handsome timepiece has been presented to the Rev. E. W. A. Gathercole, by the parishioners of Bishop's Wood, Staffordshire, on his leaving the curacy of that parish, as a token of the esteem entertained towards him.

Lord Penzance proceeded last Saturday with some of the disagreeable work which falls on him, whether he is regarded as Dean of the Court of Arches or as a Judge executing an entirely new jurisdiction. He passed final sentence against the Rev. John Edwards in the Prestbury case; and in giving judgment against Mr. Mackonochie for continuing the practices he had been admonished to abstain from, stated that if the defendant persisted in not conforming to the ecclesiastical law the next step might be a severe one.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone met by appointment last Saturday, at the rooms of the Liberal Association, Parliament-street, a considerable deputation of the Greenwich "Five Hundred," when Mr. D. R. Jolly (the president), Dr. Bennett, the Rev. Mr. Tissen, Mr. Davis, and Lieutenant Kavanagh, R.N., urged him to continue his connection with their borough, assuring him of their ability to return him at the head of the poll at the next general election, and to give him a Liberal colleague who would undertake all the local business of the borough. In reply, the right hon. gentleman stated that the decision at which he had arrived had not been influenced in the slightest degree by any apprehension as to the security of his seat. After paying a tribute to the thoroughly Liberal character of the constituency, and expressing his belief in the fidelity of the Nonconformists, he went on to indicate the reasons which had influenced his decision. Looking to the advantages of a vast public expenditure in the borough, he felt that the Liberals would find it a disadvantage to have for their candidate one who held his opinions on the economical expenditure of public money. Referring to the Eastern Question, Mr. Gladstone described his objections to the vote of credit, regretted that the opportunity for peaceably settling the dispute between Russia and Turkey had been allowed to pass; and, with respect to the present position, confessed his inability to understand the reason for such prolonged negotiations, or the military preparations which were in progress.

At the annual dinner given by Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the members of that body and other guests, which took place on Saturday evening, the Duke of Cambridge, in replying for the Army, expressed his belief that the interests of the party who desired peace as well as the party who desired war were best served by maintaining the services in the most efficient state. Whilst accepting his share of responsibility, he pointed out that it was for Parliament to say what the state of the services should be, for without proper supplies it was impossible to keep up efficiency. He said that we alone of European countries had no conscription, and believing that that system would not suit the people he did not advocate it. The Army now would be found as efficient as ever, because of the loyalty and devotion existing in it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied for her Majesty's Ministers. After pointing out how many men in England went into political life at great sacrifice to themselves, purely to benefit their country, he alluded to the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief respecting the grant of supplies by Parliament for the services. He believed the House of Commons would not hesitate to grant supplies on two conditions—viz., that the money was properly spent, and that the policy it was given to support was one that met their approval. He said that the policy of the Government was to preserve the honour and interests of the country, without running into unnecessary disputes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Elephant and Castle Theatre, in the New Kent-road, was on Tuesday morning destroyed by fire.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday advanced the minimum rate of discount from 2 per cent, at which it was fixed on Jan. 31, to 3 per cent.

At a meeting on Wednesday evening of the Society of Arts a paper upon State Aid to Music, at Home and Abroad, was read by Mr. Alan S. Cole.

Preparations have been begun on the Embankment for taking down the upper portions of the two massive granite pedestals which stand on each side of the spot where Cleopatra's Needle is to be erected.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple have appointed Mr. Theobald, barrister, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and author of a treatise on wills, to their real property tutorship, in succession to Mr. Medd, barrister, who has resigned.

The annual entertainment to the journeymen butchers of London took place last Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. About 1800 assembled at tea, and they were afterwards addressed by Mr. Spurgeon.

Several meetings were held, lectures delivered, and sermons preached on Friday, the 22nd inst., in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the rescue of John Wycliff by London citizens and the Queen Mother from his persecutors in 1378.

The first spring exhibition of plants and flowers in connection with the Royal Botanic Society took place on Wednesday at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The show was especially rich in hyacinths, but there was also a large collection of roses, azaleas, and other flowers, in a high state of perfection.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council the subject of the salary and duties of the Common Serjeant shortly to be elected was referred to the officers and clerks committee. This committee have recommended £2000 a year as the salary (the late Common Serjeant having received £2550), without liberty to take private practice.

Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, has submitted a plan to the board for the construction of a new bridge across the Thames below the Tower. He proposes that it shall consist of one arch, under which any vessel may pass; and he estimates the cost at a million and a quarter sterling. The report embodying this proposal has been adopted.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, discussed a report on instruction in cookery. After agreeing to a portion of the report, the whole question was referred again to the School Management Committee for further consideration. An offer from Sir John Bennett of £600, the amount subscribed towards his expenses in the late Aldermanic contest for the Ward of Cheap, for a scholarship at the City of London School, was accepted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in March was 84,753, of whom 41,403 were in workhouses and 43,350 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 933, 1441, and 13,401 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 693, of whom 494 were men, 167 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

The Mansion House executive committee who had the management of the Indian Famine Fund held a final meeting on Monday afternoon at the Mansion House. The total amount collected is, in round numbers, £514,000, the whole of which, less expenses, has been remitted to India, and only £1400 remains at the disposal of the committee. It was resolved that this sum should be at once remitted to India, and the labours of the committee were thus brought to a close.

Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Bart., M.P., as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, gave his customary annual dinner to the members of the board last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Among the numerous guests were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Redesdale, the Marquis of Hertford, Viscount Halifax, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Hampton, Lord Sudeley, and over sixty members of the House of Commons, including the Speaker.

The annual general meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held at Westminster on Thursday, when papers were read and discussed. Dr. Seiman, the president, was in the chair. The report read showed that the number of members of the institute is 900. The council has raised a fund for the widow of Mr. Jones, the late general secretary, and £2318 has been subscribed. The Bessemer medal for 1878, which had been awarded to Professor P. Turner, of Leoben, Austria, was received on his behalf by Mr. I. L. Bell, M.P. It was resolved that the next autumnal meeting shall be held in Paris.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., president, in the chair—Mr. H. B. Cotterill, son of the Right Rev. Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, read an account of his navigation of Lake Nyassa, and of a journey from the north end of that lake to Zanzibar, undertaken in company with Captain Elton, late Consul at Mozambique, who unhappily died on the journey. Mr. Cotterill went out to endeavour to open up some trade which should assist in destroying the slave trade. During the reading of the paper Mr. H. M. Stanley entered the room, and was loudly cheered as he took his seat at the table on the invitation of the president. Commander Cameron, R.N., who shortly afterwards entered, was greeted in similar fashion.

There were 2721 births and 1676 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 203, while the deaths corresponded with the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox were 42, of which 18 were certified as unvaccinated and 14 as vaccinated, and in 10 cases no information was given in the certificate. There were 34 deaths from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 124 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five preceding weeks had declined from 544 to 340, rose last week to 402, of which 255 resulted from bronchitis, and 93 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3299 births and 1986 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 43.3 deg., being 1.5 deg. above the average. The mean was below the average on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, which it showed an excess on each of the other days of the week; on Tuesday it was 48.3 deg., and 6.6 deg. above the average, while on Saturday it fell to 35.0 deg., and showed a deficiency 6.9 deg. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 9.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 84.7 hours.

A breach of promise case was heard at the Breconshire Assizes on Wednesday, resulting in Miss Lucia Constance Lewis, recovering £700 damages from Mr. Robert D. Franklin.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ENTERING A TURKISH VILLAGE: A SKETCH DURING THE LATE WAR.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

The politic absence of the Premier and Lord Derby from their places at question time yesterday week possibly prevented any noble Lord from making any inopportune inquiry relating to the Congress negotiations. There was, consequently, nothing to restrain the Duke of Richmond from plunging at once into the dry details of the Government Bill for the Amendment of the Scotch Education Act, the chief object whereof is, in brief, to grant to Scotland the advantages of the English Education Act of 1876. This bill, after a few remarks from the Duke of Argyll, having been read the first time, the Earl of Galloway indulged in a desultory speech on the Mutiny Act, animadverting as he went on upon the late administration of the War Office by Lord Cardwell, who had no difficulty in answering the charges brought against him. Lord Bury said it was intended to remit the Mutiny Act to a Select Committee of the House of Commons; but Lord Strathnairn thought it would be preferable to intrust the revision to the military rather than to the Parliamentary authorities.

On Monday the Marquis of Salisbury expressed his regret, in answering Lord Halifax, that the Government of India had found it necessary, on political grounds, to withdraw Mr. Oliphant from the post he occupied under Sir Salar Jung; and the Secretary for India took the opportunity of paying a personal compliment to Mr. Oliphant. Lord Elphinstone then related the circumstances of the loss of H.M.S. Eurydice on Sunday last off the Isle of Wight. Lord Granville, in his most effective style, pointed out the necessity of improving Dover Harbour; and the noble Earl was warmly supported by the Duke of Cambridge, who dwelt upon the military importance of the enlargement of the harbour. But the Earl of Beaconsfield, rising in the novel character of an economist, said that whilst he should be very glad to see Dover Harbour enlarged as proposed, there had been financial difficulties in the way to prevent the raising of the large sum, £1,100,000, estimated to be necessary for the works in question. Later in the sitting, Lord Beaconsfield, with an elegance of diction not unsuitable to the theme, returned an encouraging reply to the Earl of Wharnccliffe, and hoped that by next Session the first steps would have been taken to establish the desiderated Museum of Casts from the Antique.

Lord Elphinstone gave on Tuesday the latest particulars as to the foundering of the Eurydice; and the Bishoprics Bill was read the second time, notwithstanding that Lord Houghton moved its rejection.

The House sat for a few minutes early on Wednesday morning in order to pass the Consolidated Fund Bill through all its stages, on the motion of Lord Beaconsfield.

RESIGNATION OF THE EARL OF DERBY.—CALLING OUT OF THE RESERVES.

On Thursday the Earl of Derby, who took his seat below the Ministerial benches, said it was his painful duty to take the earliest opportunity of stating that he had ceased to hold the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs (sensation), and his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. It had been left to his discretion to state the reasons which had led him to take this step; but, under present circumstances, he did not propose to explain them in detail. The Cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions which were undoubtedly of a grave and important nature. With the measures they proposed he had not been able to comply. To prevent needless alarm, he wished it to be understood that he did not consider those measures as necessarily and indubitably tending to bring about a state of war. He gave the Cabinet the most entire credit for desiring to maintain European peace. He and they agreed as to the end in view; but, unhappily, they differed as to the means. In the exercise of his judgment, he was willing and anxious to submit to what he knew to be in many respects the better opinion of his colleagues; but he could not regard the measures that had been now decided upon as being prudent in the interests of European peace, as being necessary for the safety of the country, or as being warranted by the grave state of matters abroad. It might be inferred that he dissented from the views taken by the Cabinet as to the conditions on which England ought to enter the Congress, but he was bound to say it was not so.

The Earl of Beaconsfield (with visible emotion) said: I regret the loss of the services of one of the ablest of her Majesty's counsellors. Those only who have served with my noble friend can appreciate the penetrating power of his intelligence and the judicial impartiality of his character. I have known my noble friend in public life for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time the cares of public life have been mitigated by private friendship. A quarter of a century is an awful period in the lifetime of any man; and I can only say that, so far as my noble friend is concerned, that period has been passed without a cloud. My noble friend has avoided making reference to the reasons for the course he has adopted. My Lords, I would rather refrain from noticing those topics myself until the time arrives when they may be legitimately considered by your Lordships. But I am afraid that so much public mischief may occur from silence on these matters, that I feel it my duty to say that, in consequence of our fearing that a Congress would not be held, for reasons which I will not touch upon at a period like the present, when the balance of power in the Mediterranean is so disturbed, and when the hopes of rectifying that balance by means of a Congress seem altogether to have ceased, it became our duty to consider what steps should be taken. We have thought it right to advise her Majesty to avail herself of those powers which she possesses—to avail herself of the services of the reserve forces, and a message will be laid before Parliament according to the provisions of the statute in that case. Your Lordships will have the opportunity of considering the policy of this proposal of her Majesty's Government. That we shall not be supported on that occasion by my noble friend I deeply deplore.

COMMONS.

The subject of belligerent rights at sea was debated for the greater part of yesterday week's sitting. With the gentle earnestness and moderation characteristic of him, Sir John Lubbock marshalled his arguments in support of the subjoined motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the state of international law with reference to maritime belligerent rights is unsatisfactory, and calls for the careful attention of her Majesty's Government.

But it appeared to be generally considered that the question was of an abstract nature; and, though such Parliamentary "big guns" as Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Grant Duff, the

Attorney-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Bright were, at the invitation of the hon. member for Maidstone, brought to bear on the subject, the charges were but blank. The right hon. member for Birmingham (whose occasional speeches this Session have relieved some few sittings of much of their dulness) was, nevertheless, of opinion that the debate had been of value and interest, and such as to satisfy Sir John Lubbock. The motion, however, was negative. Thereafter the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill were read the second time; and Sir J. M'Garel Hogg brought in a bill to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to erect Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment site.

A personal question occupied the House a short time on Monday. Some seasonable remarks of Mr. Justice Keogh in Derry as to the disgraceful nature of certain Fenian emblems displayed on St. Patrick's Day seem to have been construed by Mr. Sullivan into a reflection upon the national celebration of the patron saint's day in Ireland. A written explanation by Mr. Justice Keogh was read by Mr. Lowther in answer to Mr. Sullivan's grave inquiry; and so the affair might well have ended. But the Justice had metaphorically trodden on the tails of his compatriots' coats. An irregular discussion was in consequence raised by Mr. Sullivan, and continued by other Irish members, despite the Speaker's remonstrance. Nor did the irrepressible garrulity of the Irish brigade end here. A question or two as to the Eastern Difficulty having been answered, and Mr. W. H. Smith having, with some feeling, imparted all the information he could regarding the calamity to the Eurydice, a discussion arose as to certain "abuses" detected in petitions respecting the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland; and hon. members from the Emerald Isle succeeded in retarding progress with the Mutiny Bill, upon various clauses of which they frequently divided. Not till the small hours did the House adjourn, the First Lord of the Admiralty winding up the business by reading a sympathetic message from the Queen expressing the grief with which her Majesty had heard of the terrible calamity that had befallen the Eurydice.

On Tuesday Mr. Cross informed Sir Alexander Gordon that it was proposed to appoint an Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, and that he would exercise a supervision over the office of Lord Clerk Register. The Home Secretary added that the Scotch Education Board would not be continued, and that the Lord Advocate was now a member of the Committee of the Council of Scotch Education. Replies to various other questions were given from the Ministerial Bench, and a comparatively brief sitting closed with a gallant and lively fight on the part of Mr. Gathorne Hardy to push the remaining clauses of the Mutiny Bill through Committee in the teeth of opposition from Mr. O'Connor Power and his "confederates," as the Secretary for War innocently termed his Parliamentary associates.

Mr. Gray's bill for enabling Irish parishes to select their Poor-Law Guardians by ballot was on Wednesday opposed by Mr. D. Plunket and Mr. Lowther, mainly on the ground that the subject is now under the consideration of a Select Committee. It was negative, on the motion of Mr. Plunket, by 208 to 164 votes.

On Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. O'Clery, said it was the intention of the Government to propose a grant of public money in aid of the families of the seamen lost in the Eurydice, following the course that was pursued some years ago in the case of the loss of the Captain.

THE CONGRESS.

The Marquis of Hartington: I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is able, or expects shortly to be able, to give the House further information with respect to the meeting of the Congress at Berlin.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Her Majesty's Government will to-night lay upon the table some correspondence upon this subject, and it will be in the hands of hon. members I hope to-morrow morning. Perhaps it may be convenient to the House that I should mention the principal point in the correspondence. The House is already aware that some time ago, on March 13, Lord Derby stated to Sir Henry Elliot that "her Majesty's Government must distinctly understand before they enter into Congress that every article in the treaty between Russia and Turkey will be placed before the Congress—(hear, hear)—not necessarily for acceptance, but in order that it may be considered what articles require acceptance or concurrence by the several Powers, and what do not." That was also communicated, of course, to the other Courts, and there was some subsequent correspondence which led to the following letter from the Russian Ambassador at this Court to Lord Derby:—

Prince Gortschakoff charges me to represent to you that the Treaty of Peace concluded between Russia and Turkey (the only one which exists, for we have no secret engagement) will be communicated to the Government of the Queen in its entirety, and will before the assembling of the Congress; the Government of the Queen, in like manner as that of the other Great Powers, reserving to themselves at the Congress their full liberty of appreciation and of action. This same liberty, which she does not dispute to others, Russia claims for herself. Now, it would be to restrict her, if alone among all the Powers Russia contracted a preliminary engagement.

That communication did not appear entirely clear to her Majesty's Government—(hear and laughter)—and a further communication was made to Count Schouvaloff on March 21, repeating the statement which her Majesty's Government had previously made, and desiring to ask "whether the Government of Russia are willing that the communication of the treaty to the various Powers shall be treated as the placing of the treaty before the Congress, in order that the whole treaty, in its relation to existing treaties, may be examined and considered by the Congress." To that the following answer was received yesterday:—

I lost no time in communicating to Prince Gortschakoff the tenor of the letter you did me the honour to address to me. The Prince replies to me that the Imperial Cabinet deems it its duty to adhere to the declaration which I was ordered to make to the Government of the Queen, and which is stated in the letter I had the honour to address to your Excellency, dated March 19. As different interpretations have been given to the "liberty of appreciation and of action" which Russia thinks it right to reserve to herself in the Congress, the Imperial Cabinet defines the meaning of the terms in the following manner: It leaves to other Powers the liberty of raising such questions at the Congress as they may think fit to discuss, and reserves to itself the liberty of accepting or not accepting the discussion of those questions. (Laughter.)

That, Mr. Speaker, closes the correspondence.

The House then went into Committee and resumed the consideration of the Mutiny Bill.

The Hon. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe has been appointed an assistant solicitor to the Treasury.

The election writ was received at Belfast on Wednesday morning. The nomination is fixed for Saturday (to-day) and the polling for Tuesday next. Considerable excitement prevails in connection with the contest between the two Conservatives, Mr. Ewart and Dr. Seeds, Q.C.

Sir Francis Lycett, Liberal, and Mr. J. D. Allcroft, Conservative, were on Wednesday nominated as candidates for the representation of Worcester, in which a vacancy was occasioned through the death of Mr. Sherriff. The polling took place on Thursday, but the result had not reached us when we went to press with our early edition.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It may seem a coarsely trivial mode of expression to say that the lamentable tale of the loss of the Eurydice, which appeared in the newspapers last Monday morning, spoiled the breakfasts of thousands of English people. But I use the locution simply because I believe that I am stating a literal fact. Who could muster up any appetite after reading that miserable and sickening story? Thus were tea and toast left untasted when the tidings of the foundering of the Captain were made known; and thus must our grandparents have shuddered and felt faint when, ninety-six years ago, they learned that the Royal George had sunk in Portsmouth harbour; and that of the eleven hundred souls—officers, crew, women, and children—on board of her eight hundred had at once found a watery grave.

Plangimus fortes. Periere fortes,
Patrium propter periere litus
Bis quater centum; subito sub alto
Æquore mersi.

Substituting "two" for "four," Cowper's mournful strophes might form a fitting epitaph for the brave fellows who went down in the Eurydice.

There was nobody, of course, to blame for this awful catastrophe. There was a sudden and unforeseen squall; the Eurydice suddenly capsized, and down she went, "with all her crew complete." All we can do is to toll for the brave, and to evince our sincere commiseration for the surviving kindred of these brave men by subscribing liberally to the Eurydice Relief Fund. I notice that worthy Mr. John Hollingshead, who is ever ready to help the cause of charity, intends to give the use of the Gaiety Theatre for a morning performance on April 10 next. The entertainment is to consist of the "amateur pantomime" of "The Forty Thieves," recently enacted with so much *éclat* by a select band of noblemen and gentlemen. I applaud the beneficence of this intent, and I fully recognise the kindly feelings of Mr. Hollingshead in the matter; but I confess that it grates upon my feelings, somehow, to think of the fashionable world rushing to a theatre in the Strand to see a bevy of noble and gallant amateurs, in preposterous garb, grinning through horse-collars and cutting capers over the new-made graves, so to speak, of four hundred British sailors. Are the purse-strings of our almsgiving so very tightly tied that we need this sensational wrench to loosen them?

Mem: I read that the Eurydice was a "crack" frigate, a swift sailer, and that, although she was thirty-five years old, and had been laid up in ordinary for many years in a creek off Portsmouth harbour, she had been thoroughly overhauled, and was in first-rate condition when she was sent across the stormy Atlantic for a winter cruise in the tropics. I am glad (for the Admiralty's sake) that she was neither a "donkey" frigate nor a ten-gun brig: the last-named class of which vessels used to be called "floating coffins." Some years ago, being at Dover, on the occasion of an Easter Volunteer Review, I saw in the roadstead a sailing-vessel which I was told was an old ten-gun brig, recently put in commission by the Admiralty as a training-ship for boys, and which had been sent round from Spithead to make a navally festive demonstration at the review. Next morning came on a terrific gale; and at about nine a.m., hearing that the training-ship was coming to grief, I hurried down from the Lord Warden Hotel to the harbour's mouth. The ten-gun brig had sprung a leak. Luckily, there was time to save the whole of her officers and crew; and then the little old tub was abandoned to her fate. But the raging tempest would not for awhile suffer her to sink and die in peace. The furious gale drove the helmless craft hither and thither; and at last she dashed her brains out against the granite walls of the Admiralty Pier. When her masts went by the board, and her parting timbers revealed her shattered ribs, you could not help thinking that you had been watching the slaughter of some Creature that had really been a living, breathing thing.

Do you remember the extract, from an old volume of the *Examiner*, which I ventured to give two or three weeks since, showing how in the year '33 Russians and Turks had fraternised at Constantinople, and how the Sultan Mahmoud had not only paid a visit to the Russian Ambassador at Pera, but had also donned a Cossack uniform and reviewed a body of Russian troops. History has repeated itself (short of the Cossack uniform incident) at Stamboul. The Grand Duke Nicholas, with a numerous and brilliant suite, has paid a visit to the Sultan Abdul Hamid at the palace of Dolma Batsché; and his Ottoman Majesty has returned the visit of the Muscovite Commander-in-Chief by calling on his Imperial Highness at the palace of Begler Beg, on the Asiatic side. All this, of course, is very nice and pleasant to hear; but are these good folks to begin to set to work, cutting each other's throats again so soon as the warm weather commences; and are we to kill somebody somewhere because some other somebody has been killed somewhere else? But I must not say anything about war and peace. When I go into society (which is rarely), I hold my tongue about the Eastern Question. I do not wish to be told by a Profound Politician young enough to be my grandson that I am "unpatriotic."

In a very appreciative article on English artists in Rome, a correspondent of the *Times*, incidentally alluding to modern Italian sculpture, observes that it has been the fashion with a certain class of English critics to run down Canova and the classical style to which he gave rise, but that those who utter such opinions can never have seen Canova's bust of the First Napoleon at the Pitti Palace, or its duplicate at Chatsworth. This is very true; but there exists nevertheless in England a much finer sculptured effigy of Napoleon I. by the illustrious Antonio Canova than the Pitti Palace and the Chatsworth busts. This is the colossal statue, sixteen Roman palms high, in Carrara marble, completed and sent to Paris in 1811, and now in the possession of the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House. The statue is nude, and holds in the right hand a globe surmounted by a winged figure of Victory.

The Apsley House Napoleon has a brief but curious history. When the Allies entered Paris, in 1815, for the second time, Canova, who was in the train of the Allied Sovereigns, was extremely anxious to know what had become of his masterpiece. Baron Dénon, curator of the museum of the Louvre, denied all knowledge of the work; nor could the intendants of the ex-Imperial palaces furnish any information. One official, however, had a hazy recollection of the Empress Maria Louisa having expressed herself as extremely shocked at the representation of her august consort in so complete state of divestiture from his traditional boots, buckskins, and grey greatcoat. At length the statue turned up, half unpacked, in a lumber-room, at the Garde Meuble. The triumphs of 1811 had been followed with terrible swiftness by the disasters of Moscow and Leipsic, and the colossal memorial had been wholly forgotten. Of course, it had now become the property of the French Government. Louis XVIII., however, would have none of it, and presented the marble to our Prince Regent. Had Canova's

Napoleon possessed so much as a kilt, the figure might have been retained by Royalty; but, alas! like Hans Breitmann's mermaid, it had "nodings on;" so the Prince Regent presented it to the Great Duke; and at the foot of the grand staircase at Apsley House the sumptuous effigy stands to this day, "a Thing of Beauty and a joy for ever."

It is pleasant to learn, on the authority of that well-known naturalist Mr. Henry Lee, who is likewise a technical expert in all matters connected with the fur trade, that seals are not stripped of their skins while they are alive. A statement to this effect was incidentally made at Westminster Police Court in a recent horrible case of skinning a living cat. It was mentioned that fur seals were habitually subjected to similar torture; but this is conclusively contradicted by Mr. Henry Lee. So far so good; but, on the other hand, I want some *phonassier* to tell me if it be true or false that the most beautiful, and consequently most valuable, ostrich feathers must be plucked from the living bird. G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., the eminent architect, and head of the school of English Gothic revival, died suddenly on Wednesday morning of heart disease. His memoir is reserved for next week, when we hope to give his portrait.

Mr. G. H. Andrews has been elected a member, and Messrs. H. Wallis, N. Taylor, W. E. Lockhart, R.S.A., and T. Lloyd have been elected associates, of the Water-Colour Society.

A colossal equestrian statue in bronze of the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, was cast last Saturday at Messrs. Young's foundry in Eccleston-street, Pimlico. The statue has been given to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon. The ceremony was preceded by a luncheon, given by Sir Albert Sassoon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, in Belgrave-square, at which were present the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady Granville, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boehm, and others. After luncheon the distinguished party proceeded to the foundry, where the metal was being prepared. The Duke of Cambridge was also present. The metal was transferred above the mould by the "traveller," and, the Prince having pulled the lever, the eight tons of flaming metal streamed out of the valve-box into the mould. The model and design were executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm. The model will be placed on a very elaborate granite pedestal, in the shaft of which will be bronze reliefs, representing on one side the arrival of his Royal Highness in Bombay and his reception by the native princes, and on the other is a representation of the Parsee school children of Bombay bringing wreaths of flowers to the Prince, who is surrounded by his staff. On the front of the pedestal will be the Prince's coat of arms, and on the other side a shield, bearing the inscription of the donor and the occasion of the gift. The whole work will cost Sir Albert Sassoon about £10,000. The plaster model of the statue and also a model of the pedestal and reliefs will form a prominent feature in the Indian Court of the Paris Exhibition. It may be mentioned that a colossal statue of Lord Northbrook, for Calcutta, is also at Messrs. Young's foundry, the model being the work of Mr. Boehm.

At a recent meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts (Mr. G. F. Teniswood, F.S.A., in the chair), Mr. Daniel Grant gave an interesting lecture on the Greek Drama.—Next Thursday Mr. John Forbes Robertson will lecture before the society, his subject being the Historic Relation of Secular to Sacred Art.

Mr. Walter C. Perry has had printed a memorandum proposing a gallery in London of casts from the antique. This proposal has called forth a letter from Mr. George Redford, in which he says there exists already in the Crystal Palace a most complete collection of casts, not only of antique sculpture of the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman styles, but of the Byzantine, Mediaeval, Renaissance, and Modern styles, of all schools, and illustrative of architecture, statuary, and ornamental sculpture. The selection of examples for this collection was entrusted to the late Mr. Owen Jones and Sir M. Digby Wyatt, who visited all the museums of Europe for the purpose.

We regret to announce the death, in his fifty-first year, of Mr. George Hammond, who had during eighteen years past been constantly associated with the engravers' department in the office of this Journal. He had for some time been in a failing state of health.

The collections of the late Mr. Graham White, of Berechurch Hall, Essex, the late Mrs. Edward Romilly, and the late Lady Anne Baird, which were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Saturday last, contained several very interesting pictures by the old masters, of the Dutch school more especially, and one important group by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was that of Lady Smyth and her three children, painted in 1787. It fetched £1312 10s. The total of the day's sale amounted to £8873 10s.

A magnificent dessert service of Rose-du-Barri Sèvres, the property of the late Mr. J. P. G. Dering, of Great Missenden, Bucks, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on the 22nd inst., together with some good Dresden and Oriental china and decorative furniture belonging to the late Lady Anne Baird. The day's sale reached nearly £7000.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods began on Tuesday the sale of the sixth and concluding portion of the collection of porcelain formed by Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the specimens sold being entirely of Dresden porcelain of various periods. The total amount of the day's sale was £1370 18s.

The town of Darwen has received a charter of incorporation as a municipal borough.

A terrible colliery explosion, by which it is feared that thirty lives have been lost, took place on Wednesday at No. 1 Burley pit of the Apedale Colliery, at Chesterton.

During the sudden storm on Sunday last several shipwrecks took place on our coasts, and the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution were instrumental in doing good service.

Mr. J. T. Godfrey-Faussett, of the Principal Registry, London, has been appointed District Registrar of the Lichfield Probate Court, recently vacant by the death of Mr. W. Fell.

Mr. Samuel Brandram will recite Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" at Grosvenor House, on Friday afternoon, April 12, in aid of the Repairs and Improvement Fund of Westminster Hospital.

Admiral Fanshawe presided over a meeting held on Wednesday at the College in Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the widows, orphans, and relatives of the officers and crew of the Eurydice. It was announced that £850 had been subscribed, including £50 from the First Lord of the Admiralty, and about £200 which had been raised in the House of Commons. A resolution was passed in support of the object of the meeting, and a committee appointed to carry it out.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s "Octavo Edition of Operas" has recently been enriched by the addition of Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," the elaborate work in which the composer included the music previously produced by him for "The Camp of Silesia," a *pièce de circonstance* brought out at Berlin in 1844; the opera now referred to having been first given at Paris in 1854, since when it has been frequently performed here in an Italian version at the Royal Italian Opera House. The edition now under notice gives the Italian text, and an English translation, mostly by the late Mr. H. F. Chorley, the portion left unfinished by him having been supplied by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. Mr. Berthold Tours has carefully edited the music and revised the pianoforte accompaniment, in which are occasional valuable indications of the leading orchestral features.

The same publishers have also just issued, in a similar handy and inexpensive form, Bach's fine church cantata, "God goeth up with shouting," and Handel's oratorios, "Hercules," "Alexander Balus," and "The Triumph of Time and Truth." The oratorios are edited by Mr. E. Prout, who has revised the pianoforte accompaniments from the German Handel Society's editions.

In the same convenient form (large octavo), and at a similarly low price, this firm has published a new edition of Dr. Crotch's "Palestine"—the oratorio which was revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1874, after having been for many years ignored, and was repeated by that institution the week before last.

In two concert overtures, "Les Travaillieurs de la Mer" and "Love's Labour's Lost," by W. G. Cusins (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), we have the full scores of two effective orchestral works by the conductor of the Philharmonic Society's Concerts, at which they have been performed, besides having been also given with success at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. Of the merits of these musical illustrations of Victor Hugo's romance and Shakspeare's play we have more than once spoken, and need now therefore only record their publication, beautifully engraved and printed, in large octavo form.

OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We present a series of Illustrations of this new and profitable industry in our Colonial Dominion of South Africa. They are from photographs by Mr. C. J. Aldham, of Grahamstown, late chief operator to Messrs. Hill and Saunders. They were taken on the estate of Mr. A. Douglass, near Grahamstown, who was the originator of ostrich farming, and is the largest ostrich proprietor. Ten years ago, Mr. Douglass obtained three wild birds, and afterwards eight more. As soon as he found they would lay in confinement, he began his experiments in artificial hatching. This attempt met with but little success for three years, till he invented the patent incubator, the success of which has become renowned. By its means he has increased the eleven birds to 900, and these and others becoming dispersed throughout the colony have made ostrich farming, next to wool and diamonds, the most important industry of South Africa.

Mr. Anthony Trollope's recently published book on "South Africa," in two volumes (Messrs. Chapman and Hall, publishers), contains the following description:—

"I was taken from Grahamstown to see an ostrich farm about fifteen miles distant. The establishment belongs to Mr. Douglass, who is, I believe, among the ostrich farmers of the colony about the most successful; and who was, if not the first, the first who did the work on a large scale. He is, moreover, the patentee for an egg-hatching machine, or incubator, which is now in use among many of the feather-growers of the district. Mr. Douglass occupies about 1200 acres of rough ground, formerly devoted to sheep-farming. The country around was all used not long since as sheep walks, but seems to have so much deteriorated by changes in the grasses as to be no longer profitable for that purpose. But it will feed ostriches.

"At this establishment I found about 300 of those birds, which, taking them all round, young and old, were worth about £30 a piece. Each bird fit for plucking gives two crops of feathers a year, and produces on the average feathers to the value of £15 per annum. The creatures feed themselves unless when sick or young, and live upon the various bushes and grasses of the land. The farm is divided out into paddocks, and, with those which are breeding, one cock with two hens occupies each paddock. The young birds—for they do not breed till they are three years old—or those which are not paired, run in flocks of thirty or forty each. They are subject to diseases which, of course, require attention, and are apt to damage themselves, sometimes breaking their own bones, and getting themselves caught in the wire fences. Otherwise, they are hardy brutes, which can stand much heat and cold, can do for long periods without water, require no delicate feeding, and give, at existing prices, ample returns for the care bestowed upon them.

"But, nevertheless, ostrich farming is a precarious venture. The birds are of such value, a full-grown bird in perfect health being worth as much as £75, that there are of course risks of great loss. And I doubt whether the industry has, as yet, existed long enough for those who employ it to know all its conditions. The two great things to do are to hatch the eggs, and then to pluck or cut the feathers, sort them, and send them to the market. I think I may say that ostrich farming without the use of an incubator can never produce great results. The birds injure their feathers by sitting, and at every hatching lose two months. There is, too, great uncertainty as to the number of young birds which will be produced, and much danger as to the fate of the young bird when hatched. An incubator seems to be a necessity for ostrich farming. Surely, no less appropriate word was ever introduced into the language, for it is a machine expressly invented to render unnecessary the process of incubation. The farmer who devotes himself to artificial hatching provides himself with an assortment of dummy eggs, consisting of eggshells blown and filled with sand, and with these successfully allures the hens to lay. The animals are so large, and the ground is so open, that there is but little difficulty in watching them and in obtaining the eggs. As each egg is worth nearly £5, I should think that they would be open to much theft when the operation becomes more general, but as yet there has not come up a market for the receipt of stolen goods. When found, they are brought to the head-quarters, and kept till the vacancy occurs for them in the machine.

"The incubator is a low ugly piece of deal furniture standing on four legs, perhaps eight or nine feet long. At each end there are two drawers, in which the eggs are laid with certain apparatus of flannel; and these drawers, by means of screws beneath them, are raised and lowered to the extent of two or three inches. The drawer is lowered when it is pulled out, and is capable of receiving a certain number of eggs; I saw, I think, fifteen in one. Over the drawers and along the top of the whole machine there is a tank filled with hot water,

and the drawer, when closed, is screwed up so as to bring the side of the egg in contact with the bottom of the tank. Hence comes the necessary warmth. Below the machine and in the centre of it a lamp or lamps are placed, which maintain the heat that is required. The eggs lie in the drawer for six weeks, and then the bird is brought out.

"All this is simple enough, and yet the work of hatching is most complicated, and requires not only care, but a capacity of tracing results which is not given to all men. The ostrich turns her egg frequently, so that each side of it may receive due attention. The ostrich farmer must therefore turn his eggs. This he does about three times a day. A certain amount of moisture is required, as in nature moisture exudes from the sitting bird. The heat must be moderated according to circumstances, or the yolk becomes glue and the young bird is choked. Nature has to be followed most minutely, and must be observed and understood before it can be followed. And when the time for birth comes on, the ostrich farmer must turn midwife and delicately assist the young one to open its shell, having certain instruments for the purpose. And when he has performed his obstetrical operations, he must become a nursing mother to the young progeny, who can by no means walk about and get his living in his earliest days. The little chickens in our farmyards seem to take the world very easily; but they have their mother's wings, and we as yet hardly know all the assistance which is thus given to them. But the ostrich farmer must know enough to keep his young ones alive, or he will soon be ruined; for each bird when hatched is supposed to be worth £10. The ostrich farmer must take upon himself all the functions of the ostrich mother, and must know all that instinct has taught her, or he will hardly be successful.

"The birds are plucked before they are a year old, and I think that no one as yet knows the limit of age to which they will live and be plucked. I saw birds which had been plucked for sixteen years, and were still in high feather. When the plucking time has come, the necessary number of birds are enticed by a liberal display of mealies—as maize or Indian corn is called in South Africa—into a pen, one side of which is movable. The birds will go willingly after mealies, and will run about their paddocks after any one they see, in the expectation of these delicacies. When the pen is full, the movable side is run in, so that the birds are compressed together beyond the power of violent struggling. They cannot spread their wings, or make the dart forward which is customary to them when about to kick. Then men go in among them, and, taking up their wings, pluck or cut their feathers. Both processes are common, but the former I think is most so, as being the more profitable. There is a heavier weight to sell when the feather is plucked; and the quill begins to grow again at once, whereas the process is delayed when nature is called upon to eject the stump. I did not see the thing done, but I was assured that the little notice taken by the animal of the operation may be accepted as proof that the pain, if any, is slight. I leave this question to the decision of naturalists and anti-vivisectionists.

"The feathers are then sorted into various lots; the white primary outside rim from under the bird's wing being by far the most valuable—being sold, as I have said before, at a price as high as £25 a pound. The sorting does not seem to be a difficult operation, and is done by coloured men. The produce is then packed in boxes, and sent down to be sold at Port Elizabeth by auction.

"As far as I saw, all labour about the place was done by black men, except that which fell to the lot of the owner and two or three young men who were with him, and were learning the work under his care. These were men who lived each in his own hut with his wife and family. They received 26s. a month and their diet, which consisted of two pounds of meat and two pounds of mealies a day each. The man himself could not eat this amount of food, but would no doubt find it little enough with his wife and children. With this, he has permission to build his hut about the place, and to burn his master's fuel. He buys coffee if he wants it from his master's store, and in his present condition generally does want it. When in his hut he rolls himself in his blanket, but when he comes out to his work attires himself in some more or less European attire, according to regulation." (The men whom Mr. Trollope saw working here were not Kaffirs, but Indian coolies.)

"The Kaffir is a good-humoured fellow, but if occasion should arise he would probably be a rebel. On this very spot where I was talking to him, the master of the farm had felt himself compelled during the last year, 1876, to add a couple of towers to his house, so that in the event of an attack he might be able to withdraw his family from the reach of shot, and have a guarded platform from whence to fire at his enemies. Whether or not the danger was near, as he thought it last year, I am unable to say; but there was the fact that he had found it necessary so to protect himself, only a few months since, within twenty miles of Grahamstown! Such absence of the feeling of security must of course be injurious, if not destructive to all industrial operations.

"I may add with regard to ostrich farming, that I have heard that 50 per cent per annum on the capital invested has been not uncommonly made. But I have heard also that all the capital invested has not unfrequently been lost. It must be regarded as a precarious business, and one which requires special adaptation in the person who conducts it. And to this must be added the fact that it depends entirely on a freak of fashion. Wheat and wool, cotton and coffee, leather and planks, men will certainly continue to want; and of these things the value will undoubtedly be maintained by competition for their possession. But ostrich feathers may become a drug; when the nursemaid affects them, the Duchess will cease to do so."

Our first Illustration is a view of Heatherton Towers, the residence of Mr. A. Douglass, in the Fish River Valley, eighteen miles from Grahamstown. The house is built, as Mr. Anthony Trollope remarks, so as with very little work to be converted into a fort, in the event of a Kaffir insurrection.

Our next view is the scene of mustering the birds, which run in flocks in large inclosures. The one where our view is taken is 3000 acres, with a troop of 240 birds in it. Here, once a week, they are all hunted up by men on horseback, armed with large boughs of thorn, to keep the birds off, as many are very savage, and their kick is dangerous. One man will be observed in front, with a pack-horse, loaded with Indian corn, to lead them. Another Illustration is a view of birds drinking; although the ostrich can live for months without water, he thrives much better with it.

The incubating-room is shown in one of our Illustrations. It is a large building so constructed as not to be affected by change of weather. Here several incubators are at work; in one an egg can be seen just broken through. On the top of the machines are the birds' sleeping-places, all heated. The drawers are represented as when lowered and drawn out, to show them; when again pushed in, they are lifted and fastened by large screws beneath them.

In another Illustration, Mr. Douglass is represented in the act of helping a weakly bird out of its shell. By certain signs

OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.



HEATHERTON TOWERS, NEAR GRAHAMSTOWN.

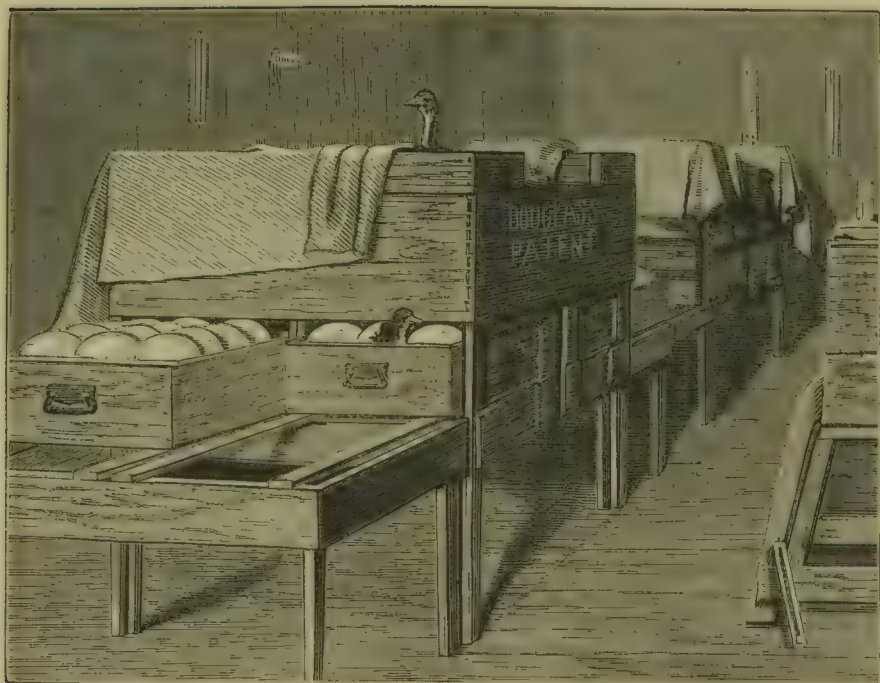


BIRDS MUSTERING.



BIRDS DRINKING.

OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE INCUBATING ROOM.



A BIRD SITTING.



HELPING OUT A WEAK ONE.



COOLIE WITH YOUNG BIRDS.



FINDING A NEST.



THE FEATHER ROOM.

discovered by himself it can be told to an hour when the bird is ready, but it often happens that the bird cannot pierce the shell, and unless helped would die.

We also give an illustration of the feather-room. We are informed that the birds are plucked twice a year—that is, the tail and the primary wing feathers, which are the only white feathers, are plucked, and the secondary wing feathers, which are the long black feathers. These are all that are taken from the bird. In this room the feathers are sorted into various

qualities, tied up in bunches, and packed in cases ready for shipment to London.

Another illustration shows a Coolie with his lot of young birds. It should be explained that to each lot of about thirty birds a man is told off, who from sunrise to sunset goes about in the lucerne-fields with them, cutting up the lucerne for them, or breaking bones for them, and finding them gravel and water. They become immensely attached to their nurse. We are informed, contrary to Mr. Trollope's

statement, that on this estate Coolies from India are employed, being so much more reliable than Kaffirs. Another illustration shows a bird sitting on her nest. The hen sits by day and the cock by night, except in wet weather, when the cock will remain on day and night, being evidently afraid to trust his wife. Our last illustration is one of "the find." It is often a serious matter to find the nests, the bird is in anger at being disturbed, and, if a male bird, would soon send horse and rider flying to escape his furious kicks.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After such a wonderfully open winter we must not be surprised if there should now be a spell of cold and unspring-like weather; but it was somewhat annoying to find that the opening of the flat-race season threatened to be marred by frost. However, "all's well that ends well;" the Lincoln saddling-bell was rung at the appointed time, the Prince of Wales paid his first visit to the meeting, and the first scene in the "legitimate drama" has proved a great success. But for the unfortunate death of his brother, W. Archer, which resulted from an accident in a hurdle-race at Cheltenham last Friday week, the leading jockey would again have scored the first race of the season on Redoubt; but, in his absence, Constable had the mount. The Tathwell Plate gave us our first peep at the juveniles; and Witchery, by Wenlock from the famous old Christabelle, who gave weight to five opponents and won as she chose, is a really nice filly, and likely to win other more valuable stakes. A capital field of eighteen ran for the Brocklesby Stakes, which is nearly double the number which turned out for this race last season. It is needless to say that Joseph Dawson—proverbial for his early two-year-olds—had a much-fancied candidate, his champion this season being Andrella. A very compact and powerful little colt by Blinkhoolie—Curieuse, was also backed very heavily, and a colt by The Rake—Tragedy, and Devotee, a very fashionably-bred filly by Hermit—Kalipyge, had also plenty of admirers. There was a delay of nearly an hour at the post; but at last all got off well together except Elsie Deans, who lost so much ground that her chance was quite extinguished. Devotee went to the front when half the distance had been covered, and appeared to have the race in hand until within a hundred yards of home, when she began to tire, and the Tragedy colt, who struggled most gamely, got up in the last stride and made a dead-heat of it. He afterwards walked over, and the stakes were divided. The Curieuse colt was only half a length from the pair, and many people maintained that he would have won but for being shut in at a critical point, an impression which was confirmed by his hollow victory in the Lincoln Cup, over the same course, on the following day. Though no less than twenty-seven faced the starter for the Lincolnshire Handicap, they were dispatched well together at the very first attempt. Telescope (7 st. 11 lb.) was the first to show in front, and cut out the work at a cracking pace, which effectually disposed of Tassel (8 st. 2 lb.) before he had gone more than a quarter of a mile. When Telescope was done with, Rosy Cross (8 st. 11 lb.) took up the running, closely attended by Cradle (7 st. 11 lb.) and Touchet (7 st. 12 lb.); while Kaleidoscope (7 st. 12 lb.) and Sidonia (7 st. 4 lb.), both of whom seemed outpaced at first, began to make up their ground. At the distance Rosy Cross and Cradle were almost level; but Kaleidoscope, who was ridden with even more than Glover's usual determination, caught them at the stand, and won pretty cleverly at last by a length from Rosy Cross. Three lengths off, Cradle finished third, and Touchet was fourth, the same place that he occupied last year. Of the other prominent favourites Sidonia ran fairly well; but Tassel utterly disgraced himself, being one of the very last. It will be remembered that Kaleidoscope started first favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1876, and finished third to his stable companion, Petrarch. Since then he has been reported to have turned roarer, to have lost his temper, &c.; so all the more credit is due to Peck for bringing him out as the winner of one of the richest handicaps of the season.

The Cambridge eight arrived at Putney on Monday, and appeared on the river the same afternoon. Their first really important piece of work was, however, done on Wednesday, in the shape of a row over the full course, which was accomplished in fair style and time. The bow thwart, hitherto filled by Caroe (Trinity), has been given to H. B. Jones (Jesus), and there is not likely to be a further change in the disposition of the crew. Their opponents are still at Maidenhead, but will come to Putney next week.

On Saturday afternoon last the final tie for the Association Challenge Cup was played at Kennington-oval, in the presence of a very large number of the admirers of football. The Wanderers and the Royal Engineers were the two teams left in, and the former won a brilliant game by three goals to one, and thus became the absolute possessors of the cup, which they have carried off five times in the seven years that it has been played for. J. Kenrick and H. Heron played splendidly throughout; and J. Kirkpatrick, who broke his arm early in the game, most pluckily insisted on keeping goal until the end of the match. On the same day Scotland met Wales at Glasgow, and the Welshmen suffered a crushing defeat by nine goals to none.

For three days at the end of last week the Agricultural Hall—indeed, we may almost say the whole of Islington—was in a constant state of excitement, with regard to the splendid contest which was kept up between O'Leary and Vaughan. Never did two men struggle more unflinchingly, and, if the latter had not made the fatal error of allowing the American to take a lead of fifteen miles on the first day, the finish would have been without a parallel in the history of long-distance competitions. After the Wednesday night, there were virtually only these two in the race, though "Blower" Brown persevered with wonderful pluck, and covered 477 miles in the six days. On Saturday O'Leary was dread-

fully exhausted, his right knee and leg being considerably swollen; but he still managed to keep his lead of about twenty miles, and a little after eight o'clock, or 139½ hours from the start, he finally retired, having covered 520½ miles. Vaughan had given up a short time before, with a score of 500 miles 1 lap. O'Leary will not be allowed to rest very long upon his laurels; for Vaughan, Weston, Howes, and Brown are all anxious to enter the lists with him; so we may expect another sensational race before many months have passed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Wednesday at the winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association, and, after referring to the operations of the association during the past year, announced that the Secretary of State for War had agreed to issue on loan to the competitors for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon a sufficient number of Martini-Henry rifles for use in the contest for the Queen's Prize. The Wimbledon meeting will begin on July 8, and the camp will be ready for occupation two days before that date. His Royal Highness was re-elected president of the association.

The council of the National Rifle Association have resolved to rescind the regulation restricting the competition for the Ashburton Shield to the seven schools mentioned in the Public Schools Act, 1869, and to those schools which have competed previously to 1875. In future all public schools which have volunteer corps will be admitted to the competition.

At a meeting on the 22nd of the metropolitan volunteer commanding officers the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of holding a field-day on Easter Monday presented their report, in which they stated that all their efforts had been unsuccessful.

The annual general meeting of the South Middlesex Rifles was held last Saturday evening at Beaufort House. Lord Ranelagh, who presided, after congratulating the corps on their efficiency, said that it had been resolved not to adopt the helmet at present, as, independent of the question of expense, the patterns now submitted were the most hideous things he ever saw. Referring to the proposition made by many of the volunteers for unrestricted service in the event of war, his Lordship said he had a very strong feeling about the duties of volunteers; they joined on certain conditions, and he did not think it was wise to go from them.

The first silver spoon competition of the South London Rifle Club was held on the 19th inst. The following were the winners:—Private F. J. Rotham, L.R.B.; Private D. Payne, 18th Kent Rifles; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant P. Oliver, 18th Kent Rifles. The 200-yards' range prize was won by Lieutenant A. Pellett, 13th Kent.

Many of the metropolitan rifle corps paraded and marched to the parks and other places last Saturday. The London Rifle Brigade went by rail and march to Wimbledon to practise the new attack, under Captain Ewens, the Adjutant.

May 22 has been fixed for the Volunteer International Rifle-Match, and Major Waller announces that entries close on April 1 for metropolitan and April 2 for provincial corps.

A great all-comers' Snider rifle meeting is announced to be held at Birmingham in the second week of May.

The War Office has granted permission for three companies of the first battalion of the Duke of Cornwall Rifle Volunteers to be present at the autumn manoeuvres at Salisbury Plain.

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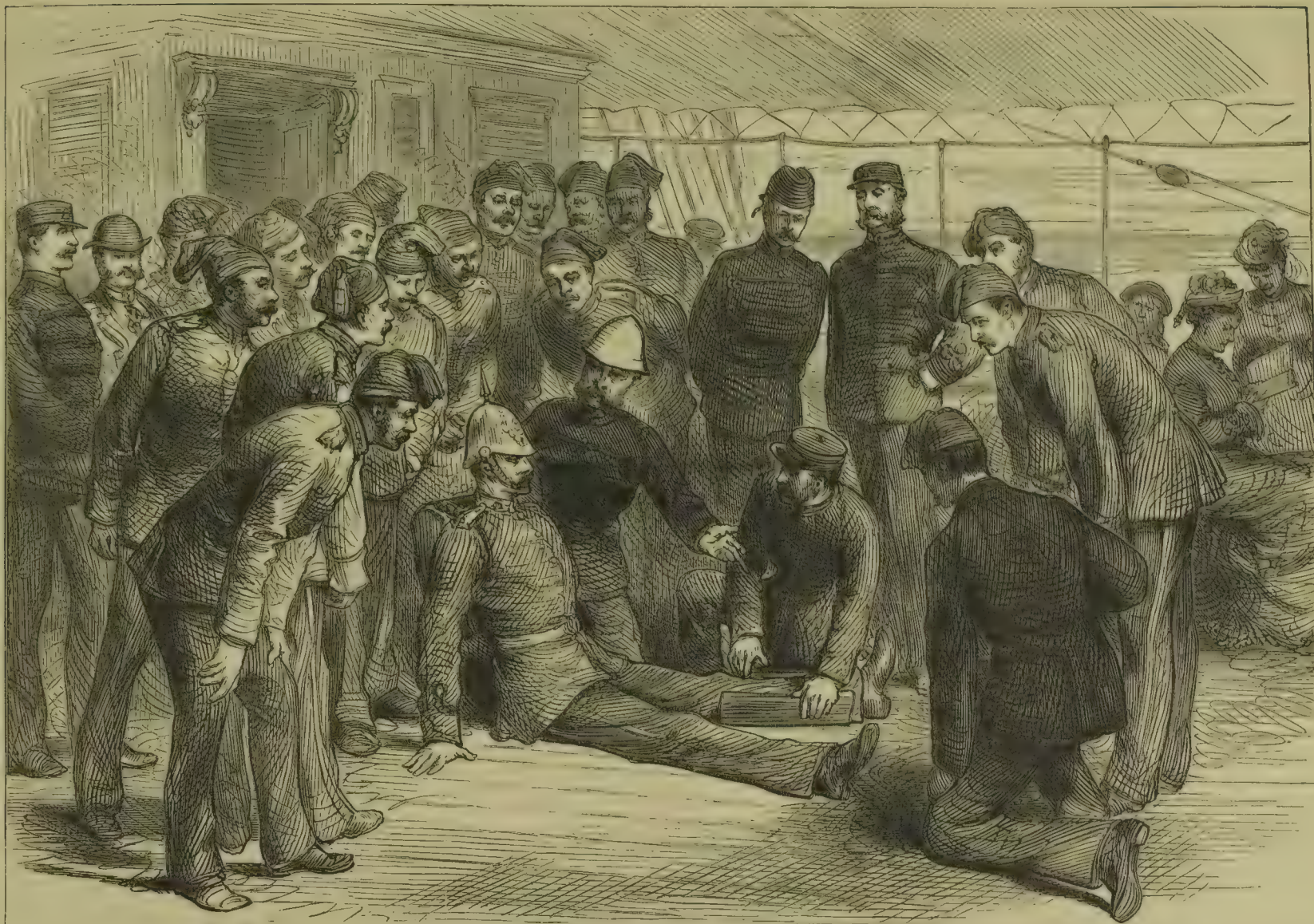
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The wreck of the *Eurydice*, the training-ship for young ordinary seamen, off the Isle of Wight, and almost within sight of Spithead, to which place she was approaching at the end of a pleasant and successful cruise to the West Indies, is a disaster which calls to mind the loss of the *Captain* off Cape Finisterre. With this exception, there is nothing to compare with the calamity which occurred on Sunday afternoon, so far as the Navy is concerned, though the loss of life has frequently been exceeded by the sinking of emigrant-vessels. The circumstances are similar in many respects to those attending the loss of the *Captain*, both ships having turned over and sunk during a gale of wind, all their sail being at the time set. So far as can be ascertained, the *Eurydice* had 368 souls on board at the time. But this is very much a matter of conjecture, as, besides her own officers and crew, she was bringing home a number of military officers, supernumeraries, and invalids from the West Indies. Hence considerable uncertainty exists both as to the names and number of the sufferers.

The *Eurydice* was a wooden, full-rigged sailing ship of 921 tons displacement, and was at one time considered one of the smartest and quickest twenty-six-gun frigates in the service. She was built about 1843. Last year she was converted into a training-ship for ordinary seamen at Mr. John White's yard at Cowes, and was completed for sea at Portsmouth Dockyard. She was commissioned on Feb. 7, 1877, and finally sailed from Portsmouth on Nov. 13 with a crew of about 300 ordinary seamen and the officers. All the officers and crew are lost, with the exception of two seamen.

Captain Marcus Hare had been at one time Commander of the *St. Vincent*, training-ship at Portsmouth, and was selected for the command from his knowledge and experience of young seamen. Lieutenant Francis Tabor was a thoroughly efficient sailor, having had command of the *Cruiser* in the Mediterranean. Among the other officers who have perished is Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. Edward Robert Gifford, next brother to Lord Gifford. The *Eurydice* was accompanied from Portsmouth by the training-brig *Martin*, and was joined at Madeira by the *Liberty* from Plymouth. These vessels were filled with ordinary seamen, whom it was considered necessary to inure to the sea by a long cruise; and, as they were all draughted from the home training-ships, the distress caused by their loss is spread over the whole country. They were young and mostly unmarried men; in this respect the crew differs from that of the *Captain*, who were principally able-bodied seamen and petty officers. The *Liberty* arrived at Portsmouth a few days ago, the *Eurydice* being detained for the purpose of taking up supernumeraries. Captain Hare, however, expected to be home almost as soon as the *Martin*.

The *Eurydice* left Bermuda on the 6th inst., and nothing was heard of her until she was seen by the coastguard at Bonchurch, at 3.30 on Sunday afternoon, bearing for Spithead under all plain sail, and with her port stunsails set on the fore-topmast and maintopmast, the object being clearly to arrive at the anchorage at Spithead before nightfall. There was an ominous stillness prevailing at this time. A heavy bank of clouds was coming down from the north-west, and the glass was falling rapidly. Such wind as there was came from the westward, and blew on the port quarter of the ship.

The Isle of Wight is of peculiar formation on its southern fringe, having what may be considered as a double coast line extending from Blackgang Chine as far as Shanklin. The inner circle of the downs reaches a height of 500 ft. above the sea, and affords a deceptive shelter to ships well in shore. From the direction in which the *Eurydice* was steering she would be in comparatively smooth water, sheltered by the downs, until she rounded Dunnose Head, where the disaster occurred. This circumstance will also serve to explain the fact that the *Emma*, schooner, which was near at the time, was not affected by the gale.

At ten minutes to four the wind suddenly veered round from the west to the eastward, and a gale, accompanied by a blinding fall of snow, came rushing from the high lands down Luccombe Chine, striking the *Eurydice* just a little before the beam, driving her out of her course, which was heading to the north-east, and turning her bows to the east. This is what seems probable, though, from the manner in which the sea was concealed by the snow, nothing was seen of her at the supreme moment when she capsized to starboard. The air cleared as suddenly as it became overcast, the wind sinking away at the same time.

As soon as anything could be seen, the masts and top-hammer of the ship were discerned above the water about 2½ miles ENE. off Dunnose, a well-known and lofty landmark between Shanklin and Ventnor. The ship lies in eleven fathoms of water, and from her position she appears to have righted in going down.

Of the whole number of souls on board, only two persons succeeded in reaching the shore alive. These are an able seaman named Benjamin Cuddiford, a native of Plymouth, and Sydney Fletcher, an ordinary first-class seaman, aged nineteen, belonging to Bristol. Lieutenant Tabor died before reaching the shore, and the only other bodies which have been recovered are those of Colonel Ferrier, R.E., and a petty officer named Bennett. Their bodies, which were picked up as they drifted towards Ventnor on an ebb tide, were taken into a cottage at Ventnor, to await the Coroner's inquiry.

The two survivors were first taken to the Esplanade and subsequently to the Cottage Hospital at Bonchurch, where they were attended by Dr. Williamson, of Ventnor, for the night. They were both brought over to Portsmouth on Monday afternoon. Much surprise has been caused by the small number rescued, and this more especially as the time being at hand for the changing of the watch a great many men would be on deck at the time. It appears, too, that the crew were assembling for prayers. Ordinary seamen are taught swimming as part of their training for the sea. No doubt numbers threw themselves overboard when the ship capsized, and were sucked down by the ship and carried out to sea by the tide; but it is likely that the majority succumbed through becoming chilled by the cold.

Captain Langworthy Jenkins, master of the *Emma* schooner, bound from Newcastle for Poole with coals, was the means of rescuing the survivors, and brought his ship into Portsmouth. He states that at forty-five minutes past four on Sunday afternoon, after a heavy squall, the atmosphere cleared, and he observed some wreckage and the royals of a ship flapping above the water. He also fancied he heard some one shouting for assistance. He sent a man into the rigging to look out, who reported that he saw a man floating in the water with a cork jacket. He immediately made sail and stood towards him. Having to tack once to fetch him, he hoisted out boats, which picked up four men, and one man was picked up from the ship. He did his best to restore their circulation, but one of the men had died before he was got on board. Captain Jenkins then stood for Ventnor with colours half-mast high,

and a boat came off. A doctor was sent for, but two other men died before he arrived. The Coastguard boat afterwards came alongside with Commander Roach, who recognised the body of Lieutenant Tabor, the First Lieutenant of the *Eurydice*, and the other as an officer of the Royal Engineers. When the men were picked up, Dunnose bore NW. by W. three to four miles.

The boy Fletcher is too weak to furnish full particulars of the sad affair. He states, however, that he was below with the greater part of the crew, when, hearing a noise, he rushed up the hatchway and heard a cry, "All hands for themselves!" He caught a life-buoy and jumped overboard, as did also the rest who were picked up. A minute afterwards the ship gave a lurch forward and sank, drawing him down to a considerable distance; but the life-buoy raised him again. In an account given by Cuddiford, which we insert below, it is stated that the ship capsized in a squall and snowstorm, at, as nearly as he can state, four o'clock in the afternoon, when they were five miles from Dunnose. There were over 300 men on board, all of whom, except himself and Sydney Fletcher, who belonged to the *Rover*, were, he thought, drowned.

A telegram having been forwarded on Sunday evening to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth informing him of the occurrence, Admiral Fanshawe at once dispatched the two Government tugs the *Grinder* and the *Camel* to the wreck, in charge of Commanders Polkinghorne and Dathan, the two Master Attendants of the yard. The wreck was reached about midnight. The ship was found lying on her starboard bilge, on a fine sandy beach, in eleven fathoms of water, and with her head about south-east, having almost slewed round during the circular storm. Her fore and mizen topgallant masts had been carried away, the topgallant sails hung before the topsails, with the main topgallant masts standing, and all her sails set. Leaving Commander Dathan in charge of the wreck, Commander Polkinghorne came back to Portsmouth at five o'clock on Monday morning to report to the Commander-in-Chief and to dispatch the requisite aid. The *Grinder* accordingly sailed to the spot with twenty-five riggers, some shipwrights, and a couple of divers, with the necessary gear. The sails and top-hammer of the wreck were removed, and the tugs will remain to watch the spot. There will be no difficulty in raising the ship by means of lumps. As a matter of form, a court-martial will be held upon the two survivors. These two on arrival at Portsmouth, were taken to Admiralty House, before the Commander-in-Chief, and were afterwards taken to Ventnor, in order that they might give evidence before the county Coroner for the Isle of Wight. Before leaving Portsmouth, Cuddiford made a statement to Admiral Foley of the circumstances attending the wreck. He said:—

"At seven bells on Sunday afternoon the watch at a quarter to four o'clock was called to take in lower studding-sails. I was on deck to tend the lower tack, and let it go. The Captain gave orders to take in the upper sails. The wind was then freshening. The Captain ordered the men to come down from aloft and then to let go the topsail-halliards. The gunner's mate let go the topsail-halliards, and another man, Bryant, let go the mainsheet. The water was then running over the lee netting on the starboard side, and washed away the cutter. The foretopmast studding-sail was set. The wind was about a point abaft the port beam. I caught hold of the main truss, fell, and caught hold of the weather netting and got on the ship's side. We could see her keel. She righted a little before going down, ringing the mizen-topsail out of the water. She then went gradually over from forward, the greater part of the hands being at the forepart of the ship outside. She then turned over, bringing the port cutter bottom upwards. I and another, Richards, cut the foremost gripe, and then saw the Captain standing on the vessel's side near the quarter-boat and the two doctors struggling in the water. I swam some distance, keeping over my head a lifebuoy, which I found, and then picked up some piece of wreck, which I gave to some of the men in the water. I then came across the copper punt full of water, five men were in it. The sea capsized the punt, and they all got on the bottom. They asked me if there was any signs of help. I told them that the best thing they could do was to keep their spirits up. One of them was just letting go his hold of the punt. I do not know his name. I next saw Mr. Brewer, the boatswain, with a cork lifebelt on. He was struggling strongly. I then saw Fletcher in the water with a cork belt and breaker. I lost sight of him during the snow. About five minutes afterwards the weather cleared up. I saw Fletcher again, and we kept together. Then we saw land, but, finding it too rough, we turned our backs to the land and saw a schooner. The schooner bore down on us, sent a boat, and picked up two officers that I had not previously noticed with a wash-deck locker. A rope's end was thrown to me from the schooner, and I was then picked up. I judge that I was in the water one hour and twenty minutes. The officers picked up were Lieutenant Tabor and a captain of the Royal Engineers who came on board at Bermuda with one corporal, one bombardier, four privates, and a servant of an officer of the Royal Engineers. The ship capsized about ten minutes before four o'clock. The captain was giving orders at the time, and was carrying out his duty. We rounded on the weather beam, and set the lower studding-sail, at two p.m. The ship was then going eight knots and a half. I don't know who was the officer of the watch, as the captain was carrying on the duty. The Hon. Mr. Gifford went to the wheel to help at the time the water was coming over the lee nettings, in consequence of an order being given to put the helm up. There were the following supernumeraries on board:—Three court-martial prisoners from the *Rover*; one A.B., a court-martial prisoner from Bermuda; an ordinary seaman, named Parker, who had been tried by court-martial (he belonged to the *Eurydice*); and about twelve or fourteen Marines, with one sergeant of Marines from Bermuda Dockyard, two invalids from Bermuda Hospital, one ship's corporal from the *Argus*, one captain's cook from the *Argus*, one engineer's steward from the *Argus*, one ship's cook from Bermuda Dockyard, one quartermaster, named Nicholas, from the *Rover*. I believe some of the main-deck ports were open to let in the air to the main-deck mess. I don't think the hands were turned up; there was hardly time for that. I saw most of the men forward take off their clothes and jump off before I lost sight of them in the squall. When the snow cleared up the ship was gone down."

During Monday the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth was in constant communication with her Majesty and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and in the course of the day he received the following telegrams from the Queen. The first, which came direct from her Majesty, was in the following terms:—

"The Queen is deeply grieved to hear of the loss of the *Eurydice*. Her Majesty anxiously asks for further details."

The second was transmitted to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was to the following effect:—

"The Queen would ask Mr. Smith to make known her grief at the terrible calamity to the *Eurydice*, and her heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted friends and relatives."

In another telegram to Mr. Smith the Queen said the telegrams had caused her the greatest grief. These telegrams,

having been forwarded to Admiral Fanshawe, were promptly posted at the dockyard gates, where they were eagerly read by sympathetic crowds.

Admiral Foley visited the wreck in the course of the afternoon, and, from an examination of the rigging and gear of the ship, he is firmly of opinion that the crew were in the act of shortening sail at the time the ship sank. In this opinion he is supported by the pilots who are assisting at the wreck. They found that the topsails had been let go, and that the mizen-topsail was actually resting on the cap. The squall, however, was evidently too sudden and powerful for the crew to relieve the ship in time. There is also reason for concluding that the ports on both sides were open, and that the water rushed in on the starboard side, which prevented the ship from righting and pulled her over. The divers and riggers were engaged on Monday in relieving the wreck of her spars and sails. No attempt has yet been made to penetrate below decks. It is expected that a month will elapse before the ship can be raised and brought into harbour.

The inquest on the bodies of Lieutenant Tabor, Captain Louis Ferrier, R.E., and an ordinary seaman named Bennett, was held at Ventnor on Tuesday, by Mr. F. Blake, Coroner for the Isle of Wight. Mr. E. J. Harvey, of Portsmouth, attended as agent for the Admiralty, with Commander Roche, of the Coastguard. The principal evidence was that of Benjamin Cuddiford and of Sydney Fletcher, the only survivors from the *Eurydice*; and that of Captain Jenkins, master of the *Emma* schooner, by which they were picked up. The statement of Cuddiford at the inquest was not materially different from that which he had before made to the Port Admiral, and which is given above; it was confirmed by the evidence of Fletcher. The jury found, as their verdict, that the deceased persons "were accidentally drowned by the capsizing of H.M.S. *Eurydice* by a sudden squall, and that no blame whatever can be attached to the captain, officers, and men of the ship."

A committee has been formed at Portsmouth, and another in London, to raise money for the benefit of the families of the seamen and marines who have lost their lives by this disaster. Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., of Lombard-street, and Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, of Charing-cross, receive subscriptions for this purpose. The members of the House of Commons have made a special subscription amongst themselves.

Our illustration of the foundering of the *Eurydice*, which forms the large Engraving presented for the Extra Supplement this week, has been drawn by the aid of Sketches and verbal description supplied by the seaman Benjamin Cuddiford, one of the two survivors of the crew.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The Engraving on the front page of this week's Number represents one of the steam-launches, armed with a gun at the bows, which belong to the ironclad squadron under the command of Admiral Hornby in the Sea of Marmora, and which are kept nightly employed "on the look out" for hostile torpedoes, all around the present station of our ships in Tuzla Bay. The *Standard* has published the following letter from a naval correspondent, which our readers will find of more especial interest from the illustrations we have lately presented of the British fleet in those waters near the entrance to the Bosphorus and the city of Constantinople:—

Ismid, March 11.

The British public are, as a rule, so little acquainted with the movements and whereabouts of English men-of-war, that communications from time to time bear an interest, not only to those having relatives in our Royal Navy, but to the ordinary readers of a daily newspaper. The eastern division of Admiral Hornby's squadron consists of four powerful iron ships, carrying heavy rifled ordnance, steaming at a rapid rate, and having their sides protected by armour-plate varying from 4½ in. to 12 in. With such a squadron for attacking purposes, and surrounded by a flotilla of gun-boats such as are on service in Turkish waters, our friends at home have little to fear but that, should occasion arise, the British flag will, as of old, give a good account of itself.

Practice makes perfect, and ultimately becomes perfection itself, or at all events approaches closely to it. Outsiders are mostly under the impression that officers and men have little or nothing to do in the Royal Navy. Visitors coming on board a man-of-war are at once struck with the snowy whiteness of the decks, the beauty and finish of the guns, the sparkling brilliancy of the brass, the polish of the woodwork; and, seeing that the crew are strong, ruddy, healthy, and well-clothed, ask, in the most innocent manner, "Whatever do you find to do on board ship?" The answer is very simple—drill; not only the system of foot exercise seen in the army, but drill aloft with spars, yards, and sails; drill below with men, small arms, and heavy guns. The work of cleaning and embellishing the ship is done in the early hours of the morning, so that by nine a.m. the decks are cleared up, and all is ready for the real work of the day. Steam has not quite superseded canvas as a mode of propulsion, so one morning each week is devoted to sail drill, which gives the men confidence when aloft, and prevents the combatant officers from relying too much on the machinery of the ship. Notwithstanding that our modern men-of-war are boxes of machinery, the old seamanship which won us so many battles is not allowed to die out.

Other days are assigned to exercising the fighting portion of the crew in the manipulation of the rifle, in cutlass drill, and in repelling imaginary boarders by the aid of cutlass and pistol. Heavy gun drill also forms a prominent part of the duty of our seamen, who have to make themselves perfect in the machinery for moving these weapons, as well as acquiring a knowledge of their powers and the best method of utilising them.

It is by this perfect system of teaching that our blue-jackets have attained superiority as artillerymen; and, coupling these daily exercises with actual practice at sea, it becomes no idle boast to assert that any object coming within range of our guns will be struck nine times out of ten.

The manipulation and construction of torpedoes is by no means neglected. Qualified instructors are employed to teach the younger seamen how and when to use these means of offence and defence; and, when opportunity offers, the torpedo-class leaves the ship, and from a boat is taught by actual experiment. And, besides the combatants of a man-of-war, there are on board a number of men who may be described as the mechanics and tradesmen of the ship. In this class are the important body of men known as stokers, to whose care are confided the repairs required by the steam-machinery and boilers; then there are the carpenters, to whom are intrusted the wooden portions of the vessel, the boats, and upper masts and yards; the sailmakers, blacksmiths, caulkers, painters, ropemakers, each of whom finds plenty of work in his respective trade. In a word, an English man-of-war in commission is a floating busy hive of industry.

It is not every seaman who would care to pilot heavy iron-clads into an unsurveyed position; and yet, when told to leave



LOSS OF H.M.S. EURYDICE, MARCH 24: STRUCK BY THE SQUALL.

FROM A SKETCH BY BENJAMIN CUDDEFORD, ONE OF THE TWO SURVIVORS.

Prince's Island, Admiral Hornby did so. Tuzla Bay, where the squadron retreated to, was almost unknown, so the ships had to feel their way to an anchorage, and happily found a safe one. The town or village of Tuzla contained some hundreds of inhabitants before the war broke; but now, drained of its Mussulman population, only a few score Greeks remain. The houses are half of them empty and falling to ruin; the salt-pans, once the staple trade of the place, have no one to work them; while in the environs are seen acre after acre of land untilled for the want of labourers. By the roadsides carcases of cattle that have died from cold and starvation are met at every step; the skins are mostly removed, the remainder left to the dogs, who appear to be the only creatures who have profited by the destitution in the district. Not far from Tuzla cattle were being sold for one shilling each—lean, sickly animals for which their owners could not obtain provender. Provisions of every description were scarce and dear.

There is a great deal of so-called Bulgarian jewellery being sold at the present time in Constantinople. This has been bought by the Jew bazaar traders from the refugees, who have sold their ornaments to procure food. I am informed that certain London and Paris firms have sent out their agents for the purpose of buying up these articles, as well as any curious weapons or articles of dress that may come in their way; so I expect you will soon see some of these curiosities exhibited in the goldsmiths' shop windows. The jewellery is, however, very inferior, especially that worked in silver. The majority of the ornaments are bracelets, and these are nearly one half copper, and the remainder of the metal silver. The workmanship is poor, but the designs are worth inspection, inasmuch as these Roumelians have used the same patterns for centuries, and an archaeologist may trace a striking resemblance in them to the ornaments worn by the ancient Greek women. Anyhow, some novel designs could be acquired by our silversmiths at home from an inspection of Bulgarian ornaments.

Last week one of our gun-boats arrived from the Black Sea, and reported that the Russians were making advances, stealthily, upon the lower half of the European side of the Bosphorus, and that they were slowly establishing themselves in the rear of the forts protecting that strait. Although but little news is heard in this locality, and that news very often incorrect, still, subsequent inquiries substantiated the above statement; in addition to which the Russians have torpedo-boats at Rodosto and at Varna, so that they could seize one side of the Bosphorus by a *coup de main*, and do immense damage to our fleet, should necessity compel us to enter the Black Sea. Our squadron is sadly in want of a few rapid torpedo-launches, and it is to be hoped that the Admiralty will remedy the deficiency with some of the Thornycrofts they have recently purchased. A good story is told of a certain visitor who came on board an English gun-boat at Varna. The visitor was a Russian military officer, who was received with due honour, who bowed and saluted, but who could speak no language but his own. English, French, German, and Italian were tried, but without avail; not a word could be got out of the officer. At last an ingenious officer of the ship suggested by signs that the Moscov should go below into the ward-room, there to allay his morning thirst; and, knowing the tastes of his guest, produced champagne. The wine had a most wonderful effect; after three or four glasses the guest remembered a few words of French, and his entertainer began to smell a rat. Another bottle was broached, and by the time the bottom was reached the Russian gentleman was able to converse fluently in English. The story concludes with the guest pumping his hosts as to the disposable English force in the Black Sea, and it is needless to add that he was not told anything approaching to the truth. With a hearty laugh he returned to his boat, a cheery "Good-by!" coming over the water as he rowed to the shore.

In consequence of the scarcity and dearness of provisions in Constantinople, the Ottoman Government have temporarily forbidden the export of food, the actual fact being that the capital was being drained to supply the Russian troops at the outer lines and at Rodosto. The Turkish Government appear to have recognised Rodosto as a Russian port. A Galata merchant writes to the *Levant Herald* complaining that he paid export duties at the Turkish Custom House on goods sent to Rodosto, and, the goods having been returned to him at Galata, the Turkish authorities charged again import dues, saying that Rodosto was in the hands of the Russians, and that he must pay the duties on goods coming from a Russian port.

As fresh beef could not be obtained from Constantinople in consequence of the above-mentioned order, the squadron moved to the base of supplies. On the morning of the 9th inst. we weighed anchor, and slowly steamed down the Gulf of Ismid, anchoring off the town at noon. From this place provisions of all kinds can be obtained. The locality is very pretty; the town is situated on the slope of a hill; the country round is very well cultivated, and an air of prosperity reigns everywhere. Wildfowl and game appear abundant, and the adventurous sportsman can find wild boar and deer in the interior. Ismid is a modern town built on the site of older buildings, which have been destroyed by earthquakes and by fire. The houses are built of wood, surrounded by gardens; the population is about 3500 inhabitants, a considerable reduction from that of the ancient city Nicomedia, from which it had its origin. It has a trade in wine, cotton, and silk, drawing these supplies from vast districts in Central Asia. The Turkish Government has a small arsenal there, and most of the coasting craft in the Sea of Marmora are built at Ismid, wood being both plentiful and cheap.

Our stay at Ismid is most uncertain. As soon as we are permitted to draw our supplies from Constantinople the squadron will return to Tuzla Bay, possibly, it is whispered, a little nearer the capital than we have been before. The Agincourt and Hotspur remain at Gallipoli, where I understand they are having hard times, no provisions to be bought, weather intensely cold, and all sorts of disease raging in the town, smallpox especially carrying off its victims by ten and twenties daily. The western division of the fleet, consisting of the Ruby, Research, and one gun-vessel, are on guard duty in the Gulf of Saros, steaming or sailing day and night, constantly watching the movements of the Russian soldiery, so that we have ships on the look-out on each side of Gallipoli peninsula.

The Devastation, Raleigh, Rupert, and Condor remain in readiness at Besika Bay.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who went out to the Cape on board the Union Steam-Ship Company's fine and well-appointed ship Nubian, from Southampton, with the 90th Light Infantry, for the seat of war on the eastern frontier of British South Africa, continues his sketches of "Life on Board a Troop-Ship." The scene which he calls "The Doctors' Parade" is a party of soldiers, following the directions of the regimental surgeons, and under the orders of the other officers, practising on deck the operations that would be needful on the field of action, for the careful removal and proper treatment of wounded men. One of the officers seems to have resigned

himself to play the part of a victim of the enemy's weapons of offence, and he is about to be "taken up tenderly, lifted with care," for conveyance to the imaginary field hospital, where he would receive due medical attention. The other Sketch represents a musical entertainment on board this ship of the same character as that of the "Ethiopian Serenaders" and "Christy Minstrels," but in which the amateur performers are clever fellows of the regiment, whether officers or privates we need not inquire. The latest news from the Cape, to the 5th inst., gives some prospect of an early close of the Kafir War, though fighting had been going on within five miles of East London; and a chief named Tini Macomo, with a thousand men, had taken the field against the British Government near Fort Beaufort. Colonel Palmer was about to lead a strong force against this opponent; while Sandilli, the chief of the Gaikas, was closely pressed in another quarter, and was expected to sue for mercy. We shall give further illustrations of this subject.

MUSIC.

The performances of the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Adelphi Theatre are approaching their close, this being the last week but one. On Monday "The Flying Dutchman" was repeated, on Tuesday "The Bohemian Girl," and on Wednesday "Faust." On Thursday "The Marriage of Figaro" was to be given for the first time this season, the cast of Mozart's comic masterpiece having included Madame Blanche Cole as the Countess, Miss Julia Gaylord as Susanna, and Mdlle. Marie Fechter as Cherubino. Of the performance we must speak next week.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included performances of Mendelssohn's concert-overture, entitled "Melusine," that by Weber to "Der Freischütz," Haydn's symphony in G ("Letter V"), the variations from Beethoven's fifth quartet (played by the stringed instruments of the orchestra), and Rubinstein's fifth pianoforte concerto, the elaborate difficulties of which were finely executed by Mr. Oscar Beringer. Vocal solos were contributed by Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke and Mr. Santley. The first of two performances by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Crystal Palace took place on Wednesday, when "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was given.

Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" was finely performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (directed by Mr. Barnby) on Thursday, the 21st inst. The chorus-singing was, as usual, of a high order, the movements "The marvellous work," "Awake the harp," "The heavens are telling," and "Achieved is the glorious work," having been especially effective. Miss Anna Williams—who continues to make progress—was very successful in the air "With verdure clad," and in other instances; important features in the solo performances having been the delivery of the airs "In native worth," by Mr. E. Lloyd, and "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," by Herr Henschel. The orchestral portions of the score were well given by the fine band employed.

An interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, under the title of "Gems from the Oratorios, and other sacred works." The performances included Mr. Sims Reeves's splendid delivery of the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and air "Waft her, angels," in which the singer's grand declamation and expressive pathos were displayed with the same signal success as heretofore. The air, "Lord! in youth's eager years" (with the recitative), from Mr. C. E. Horsley's "Gideon," was also finely rendered by Mr. Reeves. Other solo pieces were sung with great effect by Miss Robertson, Madame Patey (encored in M. Gounod's "There is a green hill"), Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. Mr. Leslie's quartet, "Take heed, watch and pray" (from his Oratorio "Immanuel"), expressively rendered by the soloists just named, was encored. The admirable singing of Mr. Leslie's choir was heard in his own part-song, "The Pilgrims," in that by Mendelssohn, "The deep repose of night," the chorale "Sleepers awake" (from the same composer's "St. Paul"), Mozart's "Ave verum," and Handel's "See the conquering hero" (encored) "And the glory of the Lord," and "Hallelujah" (from "The Messiah"). Mr. Leslie conducted, Mr. J. C. Ward presided at the organ, and Messrs. Sidney Naylor and J. G. Calcott at the pianoforte as accompanists.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance, Herr Joachim was again the leading and solo violinist, Miss Agnes Zimmermann having been the pianist on both occasions. On Saturday Herr Henschel sang (for the last time here), and Madame von Asten was the vocalist on Monday.

The second of the "London Vocal Concerts"—conducted by Mr. J. F. Barnett—was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when a most interesting selection was performed.

On Wednesday evening Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Ancient Mariner," and that by Mr. Randegger entitled "Fridolin," were performed at the Royal Albert Hall.

Two of his interesting "Classical Musical Evenings" have been given by Mr. J. S. Shedlock at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater, his own clever pianoforte-playing being a prominent feature in the performances. The second concert, on Wednesday, included a selection from Schubert.

Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave the last of her two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme was well calculated to display her special accomplishments and versatile powers.

That skilful pianist, Herr Boscovitch, gave his second recital at the Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, with a varied selection of classical and brilliant pieces.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society's present season took place on Thursday evening, when the instrumental programme consisted of Sir Julius Benedict's overture to "The Tempest," and Weber's to "Der Freischütz," Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Wagner's "Huldigung's Marsch," and Mendelssohn's violin concerto, played by Senor Sarasate, his first appearance this season. The vocalists were Mdlle. Theckla Friedländer and Herr Henschel.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the solo vocalists announced having been Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

The benefit concert of the eminent harpist, Mr. F. Chatterton, will take place at the Langham Hall next Monday.

Mr. J. B. Welch, the well-known professor of singing, will give his fifth annual concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday next. Several eminent vocalists are announced; Mr. Franklin Taylor will be the solo pianist, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Welch will officiate as conductors.

The eminent pianist and composer, Herr Ignaz Brüll, and the well-known baritone, Herr Henschel, are to give an interesting recital of pianoforte and vocal music at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Leslie will give the second subscription concert of his twenty-third season at St. James's Hall next Thursday evening, when, among other interesting features, the "Miserere" of Basili (formerly sung at Rome during Holy Week), Bach's motet for double choir, "I wrestle and pray," and Mendelssohn's setting of the forty-third Psalm (for eight-part choir), "Judge me, O God," will be performed.

Next week we shall have to record the opening of the new season of the Royal Italian Opera, which (as previously announced) takes place on Tuesday.

THEATRES.

The Olympic was on Monday the scene of an interesting experiment. Mr. W. S. Gilbert made his second appeal to the public in behalf of his new drama, called in the first instance "The Neer-do-Weel," and now rechristened "The Vagabond." The change of title is certainly no improvement; the alterations made in the piece itself are of a better sort. The shabby character of the ex-secretary, and the comic scenes consequent on his conduct, were omitted, and their place supplied by an extension of the dialogue between the hero and the heroine, some of which was elegantly written, and won deserved applause. For the first two acts, accordingly, the comedy was of the sentimental kind, not unpossessed of pathos, illustrating the manners of our drawing-room life with more or less skill. On the whole, these two acts were successful. The third revealed again the main defect of the idea and structure of the new drama. The writer had formed a distinct enough notion of the character of the hero, but he had not predetermined the story by which that character was to be ultimately demonstrated. In the third act, accordingly, Mr. Gilbert comes to a deadlock. That was the state of the case in the first draught of the piece, and that is the state of the case still in the new version. The dénouement should have depended on the expression of a latent nobility in the vagabond's nature, which, when uttered, should have surprised and commanded the admiration of actors and audience alike. Nothing of the kind is attempted, and the no-plot is consummated without him. Such an incident would have constituted the end as well as purpose of the story, if there had been one. But there was, and is, no story; and, properly regarded, no situation in any portion of the action. The result demonstrates that Mr. Gilbert is no dramatist, but merely a burlesque or grotesque writer, who can invent satiric or cynical dialogue which, by presenting a perverted view of things, can excite an audience to opposition, or that wonder which "is involuntary praise," and thereby disquiet and divide the house into discordant parties, each stimulated to applaud its favourite crotchet. Whether Mr. Gilbert's future work will proceed upon a more approvable type time only can determine.

Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Clancarty" was substituted on Wednesday for the new melodrama recently produced at the St. James's. Miss Ada Cavendish and Miss Fowler reassumed their original parts; and to that extent the play was effectively cast. It will, we are confident, be ultimately found that the highest-class drama and the best possible acting will be required at such a theatre as the St. James's: an audience accustomed to the acting of Rachel and Devrient will not easily be pleased with inferior artists. Its stage, indeed, offers an appropriate field for an ambitious manager.

A new piece, entitled "A Hoop of Gold," has been very successful at the Pavilion. Mr. James Carden, as Richard Wrench, has made a great hit in a striking part. He has also made a favourable appearance in the Huguenot Captain.

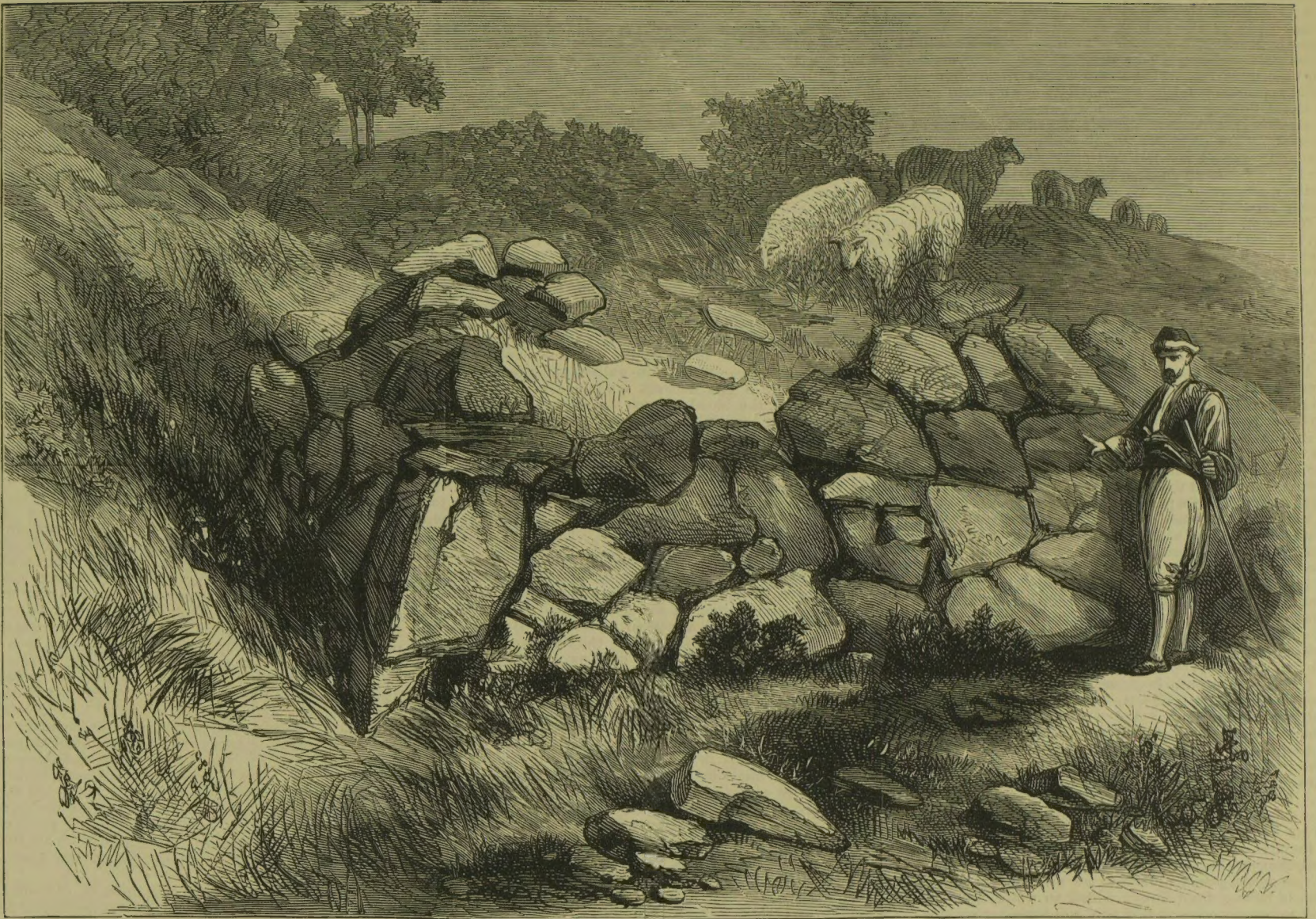
At St. George's Hall, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have placed another of Mr. Burnand's pieces on their mimic stage. It is entitled "Doubleday's Will," and deals, like many other similar pieces, with its eccentric provisions. These are found to militate against the wishes and dispositions of the legatees. A barrister with leanings towards agriculture he forbids to pursue his farming experiments, insisting on his sticking to the legal courts. Of two ladies, one is forbidden to marry, and the other to wed a sailor. Endeavours are made to evade these provisions; and, failing these, the parties are fain to divide the property equally. The scenery by Mr. Gordon is, as usual, good; and the music, by Mr. Hall, is pleasant and agreeable. Mr. Corney Grain followed with his peculiar entertainment, "In a Country House," which was remarkably well received.

SKETCHES OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

The figures represented in the page of Engravings from sketches by one of our Special Artists, whom we had occasion to send to St. Petersburg not very long ago, are very characteristic of the labouring classes in the population of that city. In the neighbourhood of the great market-places, the Gostinnoi Dvor and the Apraxin Rinok, but more especially the Tshukin Dvor and Sennaia Ploshad (where poultry and vegetables of all sorts are exposed for sale) the manners and habits of these people may be studied in their liveliest and fullest exhibition. Peasants here occupy the booths and stalls, or place their sledges on the ground, for the display of a great variety of products, fruit, herbs, meat, fish, birds, milk, and butter, with which they supply the capital city; while the vast corridors of the town trades' market are crowded with sellers and buyers of miscellaneous articles of clothing and furniture, furs, boots, saddlery, cutlery, household utensils, toys and trinkets, not to speak of pastry, sausages, cheese, brandy or vodka, tea, and other refreshments, to suit the various tastes of a hundred thousand people. But all over the city, in the spacious streets of aristocratic resort, and at the doors of stately mansions or houses of commercial and official business, the presence of the "moujik," or Russian labouring man, employed in diverse useful kinds of industry, is a homely and familiar sight, whether he be found sweeping the streets, clearing away the snow and slush at this season, or carrying parcels and luggage, driving a cart or a hackney coach, or plying the trade of costermonger, he is never far out of the way; and his wife, as a laundress, charwoman, or domestic servant, is equally on the alert. The warmly wrapped-up personage shown in the middle of the page is a travelling provincial merchant, who might again be met with at the great yearly fair of Nijni Novgorod; but all these figures are types of Russian popular life, which must at once be recognised by the traveller in that country.

The four guns of 100 tons each, which have been purchased by the Government from Sir William Armstrong, will, until the navy is prepared to receive them, be mounted on the land defences at Malta, Gibraltar, or at home. It is unlikely that either of them will be brought to Woolwich for preliminary experiments, as the Government have the advantage of the trials made with the first of the five guns which the Italians bought for about £16,000 apiece. The Woolwich 80-ton gun has, in proportion to its size, displayed a greater energy than those just acquired, but the latter throw a projectile 300 lbs. heavier, the bore being 1½ in. larger.





THE CYCLOPEAN WALLS OF GERGIS, AT BUNARBASHI, PLAINS OF TROY.



BAKING-DAY IN A GREEK VILLAGE ON THE PLAINS OF TROY.

BUNARBASHI, IN THE TROAD.

We lately gave some Illustrations, from sketches by our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, of the supposed site of the ancient city of Troy, and of Dr. Schliemann's antiquarian researches and excavations, on the coast of Asia Minor below the entrance to the Dardanelles. The Cyclopean walls of Gergis, at a place now called Bunarbashi, were formerly much relied upon in the learned archaeological discussions, which have been renewed from time to time, concerning the alleged traces of prehistoric and Homeric but heroic civilisation, in that most interesting district. An Illustration of their actual appearance is now presented to our readers; and we take the following extract from an article in the last month's number (February) of *Fraser's Magazine*, "A Visit to Dr. Schliemann's Troy," by Mr. W. C. Borlase.

"Although we could not but feel convinced that, if Troy was to be looked for at all in the Troad, Hissarlik must have been its site, we determined to devote a day to the examination of the other reputed site, Bunarbashi. It is some five miles south of Hissarlik. The ascent of Bunarbashi is rough, stony, and steep towards the plain, but absolutely precipitous on the farther side, which descends sheer down to the river that winds around its base, some hundreds of feet below, in the form of a horse-shoe. The position is undoubtedly a fine and strong one, and so high that, as seen from its summit, the hill of Hissarlik seems dwarfed into the plain. On arriving at the edge of the first and largest plateau of the hill, a large stone cairn strikes the eye, placed like a distant outpost to the fortified citadel above. Farther on is a second barrow, formed of stones and earth, which, like the former, has been opened without success. Five or six hundred yards beyond this second mound two lines of stones may be observed crossing the neck of the promontory in the manner of "the cliff castles" known to British archaeologists. Inside these lines the land rises rapidly to the base of a high mound, 130 paces in length, likewise stretching across the hill, its western extremity being sufficiently protected by its proximity to the edge of a steep declivity, and its eastern end turning round so as to inclose the *arz alta* which lies within. On excavation by Herr Schliemann, Mr. Calvert, and others, this mound has been found to contain a well-built city wall. The greater portion of it is as late as the age of the Grecian colonists; but at the western extremity I noticed a piece of corner-work, more massive than the rest, which might veritably pass for Cyclopean; and, as if all styles of building were here to be represented, a third piece again which bore great resemblance to the mode of building by receding layers, noticeable in the lowest wall at Hissarlik. The wall is built in zigzag fashion with frequent angles, and immediately inside it, near the centre, are the remains of a few dwellings of the Greek period built with strong cement. The principal entrance was to the westward of the centre; but a little narrow arched doorway, now fallen in, was also pointed out to us at a point farther east. So precipitous are the cliffs to the southward that no wall is there necessary. The length of the interior of the citadel, from the wall to the cliff, is 120 paces, and the breadth about the same. There are no mounds within the inclosure, as at Hissarlik; and the foundations of the walls and houses rest on the natural soil, thus precluding all hope of farther discovery. This is, indeed, one of the principal reasons for abandoning all idea of Bunarbashi having been Troy; added to which, from the discovery of numerous coins at this site, and for other reasons, Mr. Frank Calvert considers that it may be identified with the site of Gergis. The view from the citadel is one of surpassing grandeur. The barren mountain sides to the southward, sparsely mottled with the olive green of a dwarf species of oak, the clear dark river far below, winding past a bright oasis snugly sheltered in a little creek or bight, then lost behind the next protruding hill—such is the contrast to the plain we had left, afforded by the short ride to the heights of Bunarbashi."

The other Illustration, accompanying that of Bunarbashi, is a common scene of household life among the modern Greek peasantry inhabiting a village of this neighbourhood. It is not very distant from Besika Bay, the frequent and convenient station of the British naval squadron off the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Married Women's Property Committee has received a gift of £50 from Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

The distinguished service reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General W. R. Haliday has been conferred on Major-General E. W. D. Bell, C.B., V.C.

Dr. L. Forbes-Winslow and Dr. Winn, who were requested to examine into the mental condition of the Rev. H. J. Dodwell, have visited him twice in Newgate, and have reported to the Home Secretary that the reverend gentleman is of sound mind.

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has received from the Christian Knowledge Society and the Rev. J. E. Dalton conjointly a free grant of 700 strongly-bound Testaments for distribution among our canal population; and the Religious Tract Society has presented him with 1000 copies of the Christmas number of the *Cottage and Artisan* for the same object.

A committee is in course of formation with the object of making an acknowledgment to Earl Russell of the services which he rendered in 1828 and for many years afterwards to the cause of civil and religious liberty. It is proposed to present his Lordship with an address on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Bill for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts became law.

The largest consignment of American meat that has yet reached this country in a single steamer came to hand at Liverpool last Saturday in the Guion steamer Wisconsin, from New York. She had on board about 2200 quarters of fresh beef and 900 carcasses of sheep. The total quantity of meat that arrived at Liverpool last week was also large. Five steamers 5354 quarters of beef, 1559 sheep in the carcass, and 335 dead pigs. There were no arrivals of fresh butter or live stock.

Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, the residence of Lord Petre, was yesterday week almost totally destroyed by fire. The family deeds and records, the contents of the library, the best of the pictures, and other valuable things were saved. The fire is attributed to the overheating of a flue in frying some hot-water pipes which have just been fixed.—On the same day the beautiful mansion of Cromlix, near Stirling, belonging to the Hon. Captain Drummond of Cromlix and Inverpefferay, was destroyed by fire. The beautiful chapel adjoining was also burned.

Sir James Ingham has issued his report on the alleged ill-treatment of the Fenian convict Charles McCarthy, who was discharged from the Chatham Convict Prison on Jan. 3, and died in Dublin on the 15th of the same month. The conclusions drawn by Sir James from the inquiry by him, by direction of the Home Secretary, are as follow:—1. That the death of the deceased was not hastened by his treatment in prison. 2. That the deceased was treated with as much leniency as was consistent with penal discipline and the precautions which became necessary to prevent his escape.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor A. H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his ninth lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life in its Bearing on Physiology, given on Tuesday, the 19th inst., gave further illustrations of the mechanism of the circulation of the blood. Having shown that the issue of a jet of water from a rigid tube ceased immediately when the pressure stopped, but that the issue from an elastic tube continued a short time after the pressure was withdrawn, he stated that the arteries are elastic tubes, and that the circulation in them is thereby maintained during the intervals in the pumping of the heart. Commenting on Marey's proposed law "that the rate of the heart's beat is in inverse ratio to the arterial pressure," the Professor expressed his own opinion to be that the rate is mainly influenced by the peripheral resistance, that of the capillary vessels. The beat of the heart is automatic, and in cold-blooded animals will continue for days after its removal from the body. Having stated that an eminent physiologist, by pressing his vagus nerve against an osseous tumour in his neck, could stop at will the beating of his heart, the Professor explained how this movement may be accelerated, retarded, or suspended by the administration of certain drugs, and how palpitation is caused by mental emotions as well as by disease. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a fully illustrated description of our elaborate respiratory mechanism. Beginning with the lungs, he noticed the conditions in which the blood is exposed in the pulmonary capillaries—wide, thin-walled, and closely-set vessels. They form a fine network contained in an extremely thin membrane, the blood in each capillary being separated from the air only by a delicate pellicle. An exchange thereby readily takes place between the air and the blood: the latter gains oxygen, by which it is purified, and gives off carbonic acid and moisture. The finer bronchial tubes or air-cells are about the fortieth of an inch in diameter. The action of the pharynx, trachea, or windpipe, intercostal muscles, and the diaphragm during respiration were duly explained by the help of diagrams and examples.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his ninth lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, the 21st inst., resumed the consideration of the great problem—how plants obtain their important constituent, nitrogen. He began by referring to a series of tables giving the results of the long-continued elaborate experiments of Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamstead, carried on under varied circumstances, with different plants, all proving the beneficial accumulative effects of certain manures upon vegetation. He then proceeded to inquire whether atmospheric electricity, more especially the silent discharge, might not be an agent in the decomposition of organic compounds in the soil, and stated that static electricity, though small in quantity, overcomes an enormous resistance. He said that the decomposition of water by the electric spark effected by Wollaston was proved by Faraday to be not a true electrolytic action; but that the same result produced by Andrews, by means of Franklin's kite, was a real electrolysis. That electricity was existing in the atmosphere over the roof of the theatre the Professor demonstrated by means of Thomson's quadrant electrometer. As the electric condition of the air is ever varying, there is probably a silent discharge perpetually going on, not only between the upper and lower strata of the atmosphere, but also between them and the earth; and this may account for some of the chemical actions whereby nitrogenous compounds are formed in the soil. Having exhibited the marvellous oxidising power of ozone in its action upon mercury, the Professor commented upon its similar action upon organic matter in forming nitrates, and demonstrated its remarkable bleaching property; but added that there is as yet no proof that ozone has ever combined with free nitrogen. The peroxide of hydrogen accompanies the formation of ozone by the slow combustion of phosphorus; and that this peroxide acts with ozone in decomposing organic bodies, though in an inexplicable manner, the Professor considered to be clearly proved. In concluding, he said that undoubtedly the assimilation of carbon by plants is greatly increased when manure in the form of nitrates is added to the soil, although 50 per cent of the nitrogen may be lost by rain and drainage. Recent researches tend to show that nitrification takes place best where a fermentation peculiar to itself is proceeding.

LIGHTS AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Professor Tyndall, who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting, March 22, began with an account of the great progress made in our lighthouses, including the reinforcement of the lamps by parabolic reflectors and catoptric and dioptric apparatus, improvements in the lamps themselves by Mr. Douglass (the engineer of the Trinity House), the successful employment of coal-gas by Mr. Wigham, of Dublin, and the gradual introduction of magneto-electric light, as foreseen by Faraday, its discoverer. After expounding the principles and illustrating their applications in the machines of Saxton, Holmes, and Wilde, the Professor commented on the fruitful researches of Dr. Werner Siemens and Sir Charles Wheatstone, which resulted in the production of a magneto-electric machine, endowed with an infinitesimal charge, which may, through a process of compound interest, enormously enrich itself; and, as an evidence, he exhibited a light equal to about a thousand candles produced by a small machine worked by a minute steam-engine, both recently presented to the Royal Institution by Dr. William Siemens. He stated that two powerful machines of this kind have been chosen for the Lizard-Point Lighthouses. But, as the most intense light is ineffectual in fogs, sound-signals must be employed; and for the purpose of improving them Professor Tyndall has made many experiments, more especially with explosives, on behalf of the Trinity House, some of which he described and illustrated. In 1872 and 1873, by trials with howitzers, it was ascertained that the effectiveness of the sound greatly depends upon their shape, and to enhance the sound the gun was furnished with a parabolic reflector. With regard to the material of the gun, it has been ascertained that bronze gives a superior sound at short distances, but is inferior to iron at long ranges. The Professor tested also the relative sounding powers of different kinds of gunpowder and gun-cotton. Fine grained powder was found to be superior to the coarser kinds. Gun-cotton is a promising fog-signal, especially in small charges, and reinforced by a parabolic reflector. The experiments made with the parabolic muzzle-gun led to several very important practical considerations—thus, at certain parts of our coast, such as "nesses" and promontories, the Professor suggested that gun-cotton, exploded in the open, might form the best sources of sound. The "gun-cotton rocket," suggested by Sir Richard Collinson, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, was described, and the results of many successful experiments were given. On one occasion the sound was heard at eight miles and a half distance, on opposite sides of the firing-point. It is a very effective signal, and might be made available for naval purposes. Elaborate experiments made with gun-cotton powder in 1877 led to the

conclusion that this and gun-cotton are practically nearly equal as producers of sound; the advantage being with gun-cotton, as burning more rapidly. The gun-cotton rocket was also reported to be superior as a signal to the trumpet of the syren. In regard to the remarkable train of echoes which follows the blasts of this trumpet, as well as the gun-cotton explosions in the free air, and the explanation which refers them to reflection of the sound by the crests of waves, the Professor said that this hypothesis is negated by the fact that intense lasting echoes are produced when the sea is quite calm and the air serene. In his opinion, the reflecting surfaces which give rise to them are due to differences of temperature between the sea and the air, a kind of atmospheric flocculence being produced by ascending and descending strata. This view was supported by a simple experiment, by which the aerial echoes heard at the South Foreland were imitated in the lecture theatre.

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS OF THE ANCIENTS.

The Rev. William Houghton began his second lecture on the Natural History of the Ancients, given on Saturday last, the 23rd inst., with remarks upon the ass of the Egyptians, who employed it very largely in agriculture, but regarded it as a type of Typho, the Evil Being. In Mesopotamia it was specially termed "the beast of burden." White asses existed in Palestine (Judges v. 10). Varro gave instructions for rearing fine asses; and he states that a team of four were once sold in Rome for a sum equal to £3300 of our money. Their pedigree also was recorded. Mules mentioned in the Bible as imported from Armenia were highly valued by the Greeks and Romans. Herodotus says that pigs were employed in Egypt to tread in the seed corn and in thrashing. The souls of wicked Egyptians were supposed to return to earth in the body of pigs—abhorred animals. The Romans reared two kinds, keeping them in herds, feeding on acorns and nuts. Fowls, although not represented on monuments, were abundant in Egypt; and eggs were hatched artificially. Varro and Cato give instructions for rearing fowls, ducks, and geese. "Anatula" ("little duck") was a Roman term of endearment. The Egyptian grey goose appears to be the ancestor of the domestic breeds. Pliny says that "our people" only esteem the goose for its liver, which grows large when the bird is crammed. Pillows were then stuffed with its feathers. Pigeons are mentioned in very early times (Isaiah lx. 8), and were employed in Egypt as carriers by Ramesses III. Pliny speaks of a Roman pigeon mania. The peacock, an Indian bird, with apes and ivory, was imported by Solomon (1 Kings x. 20). Its apparent vanity is mentioned by Aristotle, and it was esteemed a luxurious article of diet by the Romans. The Greeks highly valued the parrot, "with a tongue and voice like a man's." Ovid composed an elegy on the death of one he had given to his mistress Corinna, and Martial wrote epigrams on the utterances of parrots. In the latter part of the lecture details, interspersed with anecdotes, were given of other animals known to the ancients, including hares, rabbits, dormice, and bees, and the mode of treating them. In conclusion, a description was given of the costly Roman piscine, or fish-ponds, and the extravagant passion of their proprietors for murene, or mullets, which became very tame, and were lamented at their death.

Mr. George J. Romanes will give a discourse on the Philosophy of the Beautiful on Friday evening, April 5; and Professor Ernst Pauer will give the first of two lectures on the Clavecinists of England, Italy, France, and Germany, with musical illustrations, on Saturday, April 6.

Mr. R. A. Proctor lectured at the London Institution last Monday on the Old Age of a Planet, being the sequel to the lecture of last week on the Youth of a Planet. The duration of the various phases of a planet's existence depends, *ceteris paribus*, on its dimensions, and the planets smaller than the earth were referred to as representing various stages of planetary old age. Venus, which is nearer to the Sun than the Earth, and, therefore, probably of later birth, is also smaller than the Earth, and is, theoretically, either in the same stage of planetary existence or even less developed than our planet. The evidence gained by telescopic observation accords with this view. It has recently been noticed that in certain phases we catch the illumination of what are regarded as the oceans of Venus, though some have, as Mr. Proctor considers wildly, interpreted the phenomena as indicating that Venus has a metallic surface inclosed in a glassy envelope. About Mercury we know too little to express any very confident opinion; but, being near the sun, and being probably therefore the last born of the planets, his small globe would pass quietly through the stages of planetary life. Of Mars we know more. Being much smaller than the earth, and also more remote from the sun, and therefore probably of earlier birth, this planet might be expected to have reached a much later stage of development, an inference which facts observed by the telescope support. Our moon, a still smaller planet, and certainly as a fully formed planet older than the earth from which it was thrown off, gives still better opportunities of telescopic observation, and is theoretically most likely to tell us of the old age of a planet. It seems to all intents dead, without air (or having air of extreme rarity) and without seas. There can be hardly a doubt that many of the features observable are the result of extinct craters, though some of the smaller of the circular markings, Mr. Proctor thinks, are the result of the falling into the Moon's mass of meteoric bodies, at a period prior to her attaining rigidity. Though we see some planets that have reached the death-like stage and others slowly tending towards it, yet when we look with still wider scope we see some of our own solar system, and some of other systems, perfecting towards the life period. The heat and light of one particular system is not lost, but go to keep up the eternal interchanges of cosmical vitality.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1873) of the Hon. Frances Mary Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, formerly of No. 3, Queen-street, Mayfair, but late of No. 107, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, who died on Dec. 25 last, has been proved by Miss Angela F. M. A. L. Vaughan, the daughter, the sole executrix, the personality being sworn under £2000. Subject to some specific gifts of jewellery, &c., to her son, the Earl of Granard, and her other children, the testatrix leaves all her property to her daughter.

The confirmation, under seal of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeen and Kincardine, of the will of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Elsick and Crimonmogate, who died on April 21 last, granted to Lady Katherine Bannerman, the widow, Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil, and the Hon. Henry Robert Hepburn Scott, the executors nominate, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 28th ult., the personal effects in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £32,000.

The will and three codicils (dated June 22, 1872, Sept. 2, 1873, Sept. 25, 1875, and Nov. 21, 1877), of Miss Elizabeth Halsted, late of St. John's-street, Chichester, who died on the 19th ult., were proved on the 9th inst. by George Drewitt and Robert George Raper, the executors, the personal estate being

sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £500 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the National Hospital for the Relief and Cure of the Paralyzed and Epileptic, the Cancer Hospital, Piccadilly and Fulham-road, and the Association for the General Welfare of the Blind; £400 to the Brighton Eye Infirmary; £300 each to the London Orphan Asylum and the Asylum for the Support and Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor, Kent-road; and there are many other bequests, including £21,000 and certain property at Westhampnet to Mr. Raper.

The will and codicil (dated Aug. 21, 1871, and Dec. 8, 1874), of Mr. Charles Herbert Ames, formerly of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, and late of Remenham-place, Berks, who died on Jan. 19 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by Henry St. Vincent Ames, Frederick Ames, and Reginald Ames, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his executors £200 each; to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Scott Ames, £500, his residence, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £10,000 for life; and the residue of his property to be divided between all his children in such a way that each of his sons shall have double the portions of each of his daughters.

The will and two codicils (dated Nov. 1 and 15 and Dec. 24, 1877) of Mr. Francis Woodward, late of Severn Stoke, Worcester, who died on Jan. 12 last, were proved on the 12th inst. by Edward Henry Pace and Thomas Farmer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator settles his property at Pensham, Worcestershire, upon his great nephew, John Willoughby Wilson Woodward. There are several legacies, and the residue he gives to his nephew, Thomas Saunders, and his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1877) of Mr. Samuel Parker Bidder, late of Bersted, Sussex, colliery proprietor, who died on Jan. 10 last at Southsea, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Isabella Seymour Bidder, the widow, and John Sandilands Ward, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to legacies to his brother, brother-in-law, late and present servants, the testator gives all his property to his wife absolutely.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thomas Liddell, Earl of Ravensworth, Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham, Baron Eslington, of Eslington Park, in the county of Northumberland, died at Ravensworth Castle, on the 19th inst. He was born March 10, 1797, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., created Lord Ravensworth in 1821, by Maria Susannah, his wife, daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley; succeeded to the barony at the death of his father, March 7, 1855; and was elevated to the earldom, and created Baron Eslington, in March, 1874. His Lordship was educated at Eton. He represented Northumberland in Parliament from 1826 to 1830, North Durham from 1837 to 1847, and Liverpool from 1853 till his succession to the Peerage. He was the author of a translation into English lyric verse of the Odes of Horace, and of a translation into blank verse (in conjunction with Mr. G. K. Richards, author of the first six books) of the last six books of Virgil's *Æneid*, and he published also a volume of Latin poems. The Earl married, Nov. 9, 1820, Isabella Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour, and had five sons and eight daughters. His eldest son and successor, Henry George, Lord Eslington, now second Earl of Ravensworth, has sat for South Northumberland since 1852.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Skipper, on the 17th inst., aged seventy-two.

Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., on the 8th inst., at Waldronhurst, Croydon, in his eightieth year.

Dame Mary Anne Elizabeth Price, widow of Sir Robert Price, Bart., of Foxley, Herefordshire, M.P., on the 18th inst., at Lowndes-square.

The Rev. Stephen H. Langston, M.A., for many years Vicar of Southborough, on the 15th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-sixth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strachan, 1st West India Regiment, only son of the late Rev. W. Strachan, D.D., of Croydon, on the 23rd inst., at Upper Norwood.

Thomas Whalley Vowe, Esq., of Hillside, Great Marlow, and late of Hallaton, Leicestershire, on the 19th inst., at Hallaton, while hunting.

The Hon. Lady Rowley (Maria Louisa), wife of Sir Charles Robert Rowley, Bart., of Tendring Hall, Suffolk, and only daughter of Joshua, second Lord Huntingfield, on the 16th inst., aged sixty-six.

Henry Elton, Esq., formerly of the 13th Dragoons, brother and heir presumptive (under a special remainder) of Sir Edward Marwood-Elton, Bart., of Widworthy Court, Devon, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-four.

Bentley Shaw, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Woodfield, Yorkshire, on the 20th inst., aged sixty-two. He was eldest son of William Shaw, Esq., of Woodfield House, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Timothy Bentley, Esq., of Lockwood.

Mr. E. Bolton King, on Saturday, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and for many years an active member of the county magistracy. Mr. King sat in the House of Commons for seven years as member for Warwick, and afterwards for South Warwickshire; but he had not been in Parliament since 1859.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was on Tuesday re-elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Jewellery to the value of £4000 was stolen last Sunday night from the house of Mr. Valentine Cunningham, Walton-heath, Surrey. Mrs. Cunningham's dressing-room was entered by the thief or thieves through the window while the family were at dinner.

The National Society's grant for this year on the results of the religious knowledge examinations will, the *School Guardian* states, be at the rate in training colleges for masters of £3 for every first class, £2 for every second class, and £1 for every third class student; and in colleges for mistresses at the rate of £2 for first class and £1 5s. for second class students.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W S B (Baker-street).—You may have on the board at one time a Queen for every Pawn, you advance to the eighth or royal line.

J R G (Halsford).—In the case given, the White Pawn capturing en passant should be placed on Q 6th, precisely the same as if the adverse Pawn had been advanced one square only.

W J N (Lyme Regis).—The error in your proposed solution of No. 1775 arises after the moves 1. Q to Q 2nd, R to Q B sq; 2. Q takes P (ch), when you play 2. K to Q sq instead of 2. R to Q B 3rd, interposing.

B L (Berlin).—Your solution of No. 1775 is correct.

W W (Guildford).—Your views on the subject of dual moves in the solution of a chess problem are in accord with ours.

L (Turin).—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* is published by W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican. Mr. Bird's book is said to be at press.

A LITTLE BOY.—Solutions received up to the Saturday in one week are acknowledged in the issue of the week following.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1776 received from R Marter, R H N B, Roussin, A Wood, C B Carlon, P H Warner, W B Trumble, Seis, G Fitzherbert, T W Borough, W F Payne, Jane Nepven, J H Ganett, F R Bechard, J G Finch, Mariana of Bruges, and A Student.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1778 received from Cant. W S B, J de Honsteyn, Coplaine, F J Dick, W E Trumble, A Wood, W Lesson, T W Borough, G J Gresham, R H Brooks, W F Payne, J G Finch, A Student, American, R W Robson, R Hollowell, Simplex, J G M, W V Pettit, T R Y, S Adams, Only Jones, St J E, W Lee, M R Thayer, D Leslie, J Wontone, H R G, R Roughhead, N Brock, Black Knight, E Esmonde, B R Stone, N Powell, M Whiteley, W C Dutton, M Rawlings, L Barnett, F Wharton, P Hampton, J T King, G Foshrook, S Western, W K H, Robin Gray, Leonard and Leon, H Burgher, L of Truro, T Elder, N H Hastings, G T Greenbank, G Wright, O D T, L Elmaker, Mechanic, C S Cope, A Mackenzie, A Scot, Paul's Roost, C Blythe, B Champney, G S, M Meredith, W Alston, J W C, E Lewis, W H W, R Ingersoll, J Reed, W Cooper, C Daragh, D T L, and Osman.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1776.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt from Kt 6th Any move
to Q 7th
2. Kt or Q mates accordingly.

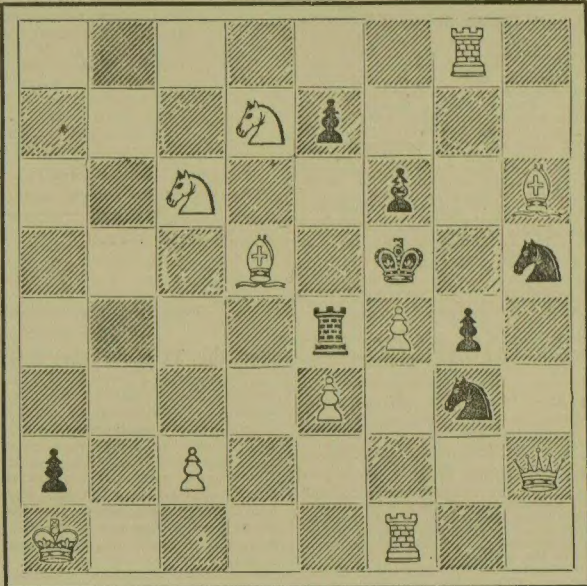
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1777.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to R 8th K to Q 6th
2. B to B 8th Any move
3. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 1780.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following are two of eight Games played at the City Chess Club by Mr. BLACKBURNE, simultaneously, and without sight of the boards and pieces.

Between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. PIPER.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th B to Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to B 4th Castles
8. Kt to Q B 3rd

The usual move here is Q R takes P, but Mr. Blackburne rarely pursues a beaten track in any of his chess encounters.

8. P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 3rd R to K sq
10. Kt takes P Kt takes P
11. Castles Kt to K B 3rd

Some interesting variations spring from 11. Kt to Kt 5th, but without any special advantage to either side if White continues with R to K sq. If he play 12. B takes K B P (ch), there probably follows—

12. Kt to K 6th K takes B
(dis. ch) Kt takes R
13. K takes Kt, White mates in a few moves.

Between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and WEIGHTMAN.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd P takes P
4. B to B 4th B to Q B 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
6. Kt takes P Q to K 2nd

Black might here have played with advantage 6. Kt to Q B 3rd, producing a position analogous to one occurring in the Scotch Gambit.

7. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to K Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd
9. R to K sq B to K 3rd
10. Kt to Q 5th

A very pretty conception. If, now, 10. P takes Kt, White plays 11. P takes P, recovering the piece immediately with a fine attack.

11. Q to Kt 3rd Q to Q sq
12. Q to Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
13. Kt to Q 2nd seems better than this.

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
12. Kt takes Kt (ch) P takes Kt
13. B takes B Q to K 2nd
14. P to K 5th

Very well conceived. This move opens the royal file to the Rook, play as the adversary may.

14. P takes P
15. R takes P
16. R takes P
17. Q to R K sq
18. R takes Q
19. Q to K 6th

The precision and force of Mr. Blackburne's play in this game is admirable, when we consider that he was conducting seven other games at the same time without seeing any of the boards. The finish that follows this move is extremely neat.

19. B to Q sq
20. Kt to K 5th K to Kt 2nd
21. Q to B 7th (ch) K to R 3rd
22. Kt to Kt 4th. Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Under the most distinguished patronage, including that of the Government of the French Republic, an International Congress of Chessplayers will be held in Paris this year; and tournaments, to commence on June 15 next, for prizes of considerable value, are now being organised for the occasion. In the grand tourney of first-class players, the entrance-fee of 100f. must be paid on or before June 1, and the first prize will be an object of art, to be provided by the State, value 6000f. (£250). The second prize, it is estimated, will amount to 3000f. (£125). This tourney will be a pool in which each competitor shall play two games with all the others; and the time limit, which provides for the slowest possible thinkers, will be two hours to each player for the first thirty moves, and one hour to each for every fifteen moves thereafter. Several minor tourneys are also being arranged; and a problem competition is in contemplation, the conditions of which will be announced at an early date.

A return match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester was played at the rooms of the latter on Saturday last. Eighteen players, nine on each side, took part in the contest, and the result was a drawn battle.

The annual banquet of the City Chess Club was held at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on Wednesday last, Messrs. Clarke and Gastineau occupying the chairs.

LENTEN FARE.

To those profane people whose love for the good things of this world is too strong to permit of their making any difference in their diet during the six weeks between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday, the season of Lent yet contrives to manifest its presence—by raising the price of fish. He who would have for his dinner salmon on, let us say, some Friday in March, is apt to retire discomfited when his fishmonger, "as bold as brass," proposes to charge him half-a-crown a pound therefor. Thus, the fasting of some people hinders the feasting of others, even as one man's play interferes with another's work—of which the piano next door is a familiar and sufficient example.

These feasting sons of Belial no doubt look back to the good old times when the Lenten fast was one of forty hours only, not of forty days, and would account for the extension of the time by saying, with Sheridan in the "Critic," that "these people never know when they have had enough of a good thing"—a quotation from memory, perhaps truer to the spirit than the letter. No doubt they would also prefer that other ancient method of keeping the solemn season, which permitted any kind of food, as long as it was not partaken of till the evening; pondering which regulation it strikes us as strange that it did not cause the term "a Lenten supper" to become a synonym for a feast of the heartiest order.

Nowadays, even, it must be confessed that there are some who "cheat the devil"—that is, who are cheated by him with their eyes open—by indulging in particularly delicious Lenten fare: not only in fish, but in fowl—the chicken, the turkey, and the sumptuous peahen not being "meat." Poor cheaters of the devil! your state is a very pitiable one, morally and intellectually—though not, perhaps, physically.

But for more conscientious observers of the fast one must think the forty hours better than the forty days. Every year there are delicate young men and women who make themselves ill—I was going to say, on purpose: that is, who suddenly change their diet, omitting from it a necessary article, and who cannot be so ignorant as not to know that this must disturb their not very robust health. In speaking on such a subject one feels like Figaro—one "makes haste to laugh, lest one should be obliged to weep;" and perhaps, after all, ridicule is the best weapon against such inconceivable folly—it is no use being angry at the wickedness of "mortifying the flesh," or insisting on the fact that a healthy body makes a healthy mind, to those whose bodies—and, therefore, whose minds—are not healthy.

Not that people who fast in Lent are necessarily fools—far from it; nor that there are not many people who would be the better for fasting in Lent—or out of it. But there are very good people who need a little—shall I say, rough sense? It is perhaps not possible to be over conscientious; but a person with a very sensitive conscience needs, as a balance, the soundest common-sense. One cannot, for example, read the life of that exceptionally good man, Charles Kingsley, without feeling that his was an overstrained spirit; he died, worn out, still a young man, and, though his work no doubt gained in quantity by the feeling of duty which kept him always at it, the loss in quality more than counterbalanced this gain—none of his writings have the calm power which distinguishes all works that live. A man who does himself bodily harm by fasting may be in goodness far above the average: but he is not a man to be altogether trusted intellectually—and, if not intellectually, then hardly morally: the most dreadful crimes of bigotry have been committed by men who were thoroughly conscientious and entirely logical, but had not common-sense enough to see that they were perhaps arguing from false premises.

But the annoying thing is that fasting—a thing which has its good side—is practised almost exclusively by those who do not need it, and to whom it is very likely to be harmful. Take twenty people who really and genuinely fast during Lent, and you will find that a dozen of them are naturally so delicate that they ought, all the year round, to neglect no possible precaution of regularity and sufficiency of diet; and of the remainder the majority, though strong enough, will be just at that most dangerous period of young manhood or womanhood when, above all, no tricks should be played with the constitution. Not one of them, we may safely say, will prove to be of the class whom fasting might really benefit.

For there is such a class. Why was fasting originally invented? Was it not to remind rough men—even less civilised than most people of the present day, which is saying a good deal—that there are higher things in heaven and earth than our mere bodily appetites; things to which those appetites should and can be subordinated? If you can get a country farmer (of the Squire Western order) to think that there is something of more importance than roast beef and beer, you have gained a good deal; if you can induce him to fast on Fridays—of his own accord, not because he is obliged to do so by law—you have done a thing worth doing, in default of a better. You have made him superstitious, it is true; but it is better to be superstitious than not to think—it is better to be a silly man than a brute beast. It is the first step which costs so much effort; once induce a man to do something which is unpleasant to him, and which will not in recompense bring him any increase of bodily comfort, and there is no knowing how far you may not move him. St. Simeon Stylites was an unusually foolish person; but he was, at all events, better than the hogs his contemporaries, who lived soulless lives of gorging and guzzling, intermixed only with murders and other capital sins—as amusements.

There are country squires, there are labourers, there are "swells," there are City men, who are entirely the slaves of their bodies. Is it of any use to try to convert these men to views which are three or four centuries ahead of them? History has shown, over and over again, the mistake of giving a man (or a nation) a religion too good for him. It sounds a dreadful thing to say, but it is quite possible that the best thing that could happen to many self-satisfied young stockbrokers would be that some enthusiastic old hermit of the tenth century should get hold of them, and frighten them well with threats of hell-fire—rouse them, by hook or by crook, from mere animalism. They must be driven, for they have not arrived at the age of reason, and cannot be led; probably a priest-ridden Italian peasant is more capable of enthusiasm or unselfishness than they, because he is living under the spiritual régime that suits him, and they have been freed while they were utterly unfitted for Liberty.

But this discussion has taken us some way from the theme of Lenten meat and drink; and it may, perhaps, be found to have landed us at a somewhat contradictory conclusion—that if we feel we ought to fast during Lent, we ought not to do so; for the mere feeling is almost a proof that we have advanced beyond the animal stage which requires such rudimentary forms of higher things as finger-posts to the spirit. But this is what many good men are so slow to see. Because an observance had a certain value at one time, they think it should never be changed; they cannot realise that it may, as men and morals grow and alter, become absolutely harmful; and so they torture, and stint, and crush their already too much "mortified" flesh.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the WORKS, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round" says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, and get just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water" says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING always.

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Household' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World" says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co. in the Euston-road.'"

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the general public, they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser" says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR

BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (*Myrica Acris*).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to 40s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 6s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157B, New Bond-street, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

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TOOTH-PASTE gives a Beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-white whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

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DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—5s. 6d. bottle, Liverpool; and at 3s. 6d. Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

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An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset, of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining both Stay and Jeanne d'Arc Belt. To ladies inclined to embonpoint it is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat.

While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort and support not to be derived from an ordinary corset. 15in. deep. Price 42s., in black, white, or scarlet.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

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THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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